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SUZUKI REJECTS SOCIALIST LEADER'S ALLEGATIONS

OW280731 Tokyo KYODO in English 0710 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Jan 28 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Thursday rejected a socialist charge that the current Japan-U.S. study on planning joint contingency action in the event of an emergency in the Far East is unconstitutional. Suzuki said Japan and the United States have a clear understanding that the joint emergency study does not include "collective security," which is renounced under the Japanese Constitution.

Replying to socialist Noboru Agune at an Upper House plenary session, Suzuki said the joint study is for discussing what facilities and services Japan could offer to the U.S. forces in an emergency in the Far East strictly within the framework of Japan's domestic laws and the Japan-U.S. security treaty.

Socialist Agune charged that Japan's offering of facilities may affect private property. The Japan-U.S. joint study means an expanded interpretation of the bilateral security treaty and infringes on the Japanese Constitution banning "collective security," the socialist said.

The socialist further said "the Far East" in the joint study apparently means the Korean Peninsula, and that the study is aimed at integrating a military alliance of the U.S., Japan and South Korea. He expressed strong suspicion that the government intends to offer security-related economic assistance to South Korea. But Prime Minister Suzuki denied the allegations, saying that Japan's economic aid to Seoul would be for helping South Korea improve its social development and people's life, not for helping Korean military buildup.

Suzuki also turned down the socialist's demand that part of the defense budget for fiscal 1982 be frozen to reduce the nation's defense burden. Agune charged that the yen 2,586 billion defense budget, approved by the government in December, has been compiled at the expense of welfare and educational spendings. The fiscal 1982 budget, showing a 7.75 percent growth as well as huge defense outlays expected to be appropriated in later years, would result in defense spending exceeding the ceiling of 1 percent of the gross national product (GNP) in two or three years, the socialist said.

The premier also rejected the socialist's claim that the export of optical communication equipment by Nippon Electric Co (NEC) to the United States in 1980, now being used for military purposes, violated Japan's three principles against arms exports. Suzuki reiterated the government position that the equipment was exported as general-purpose equipment for nonmilitary use.

JSP CHAIRMAN RAPS SUZUKI FOR MILITARISTIC STANCE

OW040525 Tokyo KYODO in English 0502 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 4 (KYODO) -- Japan Socialist Party leader Ichio Asukata condemned Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Thursday for steering Japan toward a military power. Asukata, chairman of the country's No 1 opposition party, spoke at the party's national convention, which opened here Thursday morning for a three-day session. Some 430 delegates from throughout the country attended the meeting.

Asukata accused Suzuki's Cabinet of following U.S. President Ronald Reagan's dangerous strategies, trying to emasculate the nonnuclear policy, expanding military capabilities and also of speeding up preparations for an emergency in the Far East. The way followed by the government, he went on, will not only lead Japan to a nuclear war, but deal a serious blow to the daily livelihood of the Japanese people.

Asukata charged that the government has cut spending on welfare, education and medical services, and that it is trying to ease its arms embargo policy and extend loans to South Korea. Asukata said the people earnestly want a new choice in politics for the sake of Japan's future. However, he admitted that the opposition camp, including his party, is not prepared to take over power from the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party.

Asukata said some opposition parties and labor quarters are inclined to inch themselves close to "realities" created by those in power, thus tacitly criticizing the No 2 opposition Komeito, No 3 Democratic Socialist Party and Japan's second largest organized labor, Domei (the Japanese Confederation of Labor). The Socialist Party leader emphasized the need to strengthen the No 1 opposition party enough to take the initiative for formation of a reformist coalition. Such a coalition is also needed to mount antinuclear and disarmament movements, protect the war-renouncing Constitution, achieve a small government and to realize a yen 1 trillion (about \$4.3 billion) tax reduction, Asukata said.

Meanwhile, Asukata told a party doyen Thursday morning that he plans to appoint Noboru Baba, an intraparty centrist group leader, as new secretary general, the major focal post in the makeup of the party leadership, at the party convention.

The convention will discuss chiefly action plans for fiscal 1982 starting in April and a party line for the 1980s proposed by the JSP Central Executive Committee for review of the party's quasi-platform document entitled "Road to Socialism in Japan." The convention will also officially approve Chairman Asukata, who was elected to his third term in an election last year end in which all party members voted for the first time.

Motofumi Makieda, chairman of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo), in a speech at the convention, urged the party to press the government for a yen 1 trillion tax reduction. Makieda also denounced the government's fiscal 1982 budget for being inclined to military expansion at the sacrifice of welfare, and implicitly called on the JSP to rap the Democratic Socialist Party for its right-wing defense policy.

Thursday afternoon, JSP Secretary General Shinnen Tagaya was to give a general report on party affairs calling for boosting party power to expand a reformist camp and to fight the government's move to revise the peace Constitution.

#### SUZUKI DISCUSSES FISCAL RECONSTRUCTION POLICY

OW290641 Tokyo KYODO in English 0614 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 29 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Friday reaffirmed the government's policy of working to achieve "fiscal reconstruction" -- dispensing with deficit-covering bond issues -- by fiscal 1984. He made the reaffirmation in response to a question put by Hidehiko Yaoi, a Komeito Party executive, at a House of Councillors plenary session.

Suzuki stressed that there was no change in the target, despite an estimated yen 3.37 trillion (\$14.7 billion) revenue shortfall in fiscal 1983. The prime minister said the government has no intention of issuing refunding bonds to redeem deficit-financing bonds.

The government began issuing deficit-covering bonds in fiscal 1965. These bonds are all redeemable 10 years later. The cumulative deficit-financing bond issues as of the end of last year totaled yen 32 trillion (about \$140 billion). Redemptions of such bonds in fiscal 1990 are estimated to reach an enormous yen 2.48 trillion (about \$11 billion).

If the government is to redeem such bonds without issuing refunding bonds, it would have to set aside a considerable amount of money. This would make it practically impossible for the government to achieve the "fiscal reconstruction" target by fiscal 1984, analysts said.

Yaoi asked Suzuki about his view of the fact that some products exported to the United States from Japan are being used for military purposes. The premier replied that weapons exports even to the U.S. would basically be handled in compliance with the so-called three principles of arms exports laid down in 1976 by the government. However, in view of the security treaty between Japan and the United States, the matter is under study by the pertinent government units, he said.

Asked about what he would appeal for at the United Nations special assembly session on disarmament in June, the prime minister said, "I would like to appeal for conclusion of a treaty banning nuclear weapons, the buildup of an (international) system for prevention of nuclear proliferation and the prohibition of chemical weapons."

#### Further on Financial Reform

OW031115 Tokyo KYODO in English 1104 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Feb 3 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said in the Diet Wednesday that he is staking his premiership on his promise to pull the government out of the current financial difficulty by fiscal 1984.

Answering a socialist questioner of the House of Representatives Budget Committee, Suzuki said his promise was to complete fiscal restructuring by fiscal 1984 to terminate the heavy dependence on issuance of national bonds to cover financial deficits. "This, I assure you, will be done through efforts to be made in 1982, 1983 and 1984 ... I stake my political responsibility on it," the prime minister said. He did not make precisely clear what "political responsibility" meant, but the phrase is commonly understood to mean stepping down from power.

At the Budget Committee session, Takatoshi Fujita of the Japan Socialist Party concentrated his questions on the government issuance of bonds worth yen 375 billion (\$1.6 billion) to cover deficits in the supplementary budget for fiscal 1981, which ends next month. Fujita pointed out to the prime minister that the government must suffer a revenue shortfall of more than yen 1 trillion (\$4.3 billion) due to reduced tax income in the current fiscal year. Hence Suzuki's fiscal restructuring plan will have been shattered, the socialist questioner said.

#### EC'S DENMAN 'DISSATISFIED' WITH TRADE TALKS

OW291247 Tokyo KYODO in English 1230 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 29 (KYODO) -- Japan's huge trade surplus with Western Europe has caused protectionist trends to grow, which may lead to a collapse of the free trade system, a senior European Community (EC) official warned Friday. Sir Roy Denman, director general for external relations of the EC Commission, said, however, the community will not threaten Japan because of the trade imbalance. Denman said he came away from semiannual Japan-EC high level talks dissatisfied, although his Japanese counterpart, Deputy Foreign Minister Nobuo Matsunaga, apparently felt otherwise.

Matsunaga told a joint news conference at the end of the talks, "We reaffirmed the need for both sides to maintain and promote our multilateral trade system."

During the talks, the Japanese explained the government's decision to advance implementation of massive tariff reductions on 1,653 items by two years to bring average rate of tariffs down to 6.7 percent from 15.6 percent at present. The deputy foreign minister said the government was taking these steps "unilaterally without asking the European Community for a quid pro quo."

Denman admitted frankly, "one of the steps has been taken in the right direction" for promotion of trade between the two trading blocs. But the EC official said the community's trade deficit with Japan -- \$13 to 14 billion in 1981, according to European estimates, against Japan's official announcement of \$10.3 billion -- was intolerable.

"This is a political fact," Denman argued, and called on Japan to continue to make an effort to import more manufactured goods from Western Europe by overcoming what he called Japan's "self-sufficiency syndrome." He said Japanese concessions in the field of tariff reductions were negligible, and he pointed to a 2 percent cut for biscuits and a reduction of yen 8 to 10 (3 to 4 U.S. cents) for a bottle of whisky.

"The Japanese Government made maximum and determined efforts," Matsunaga said. He added that Japan, with scanty natural resources, has to import oil and cannot import a large quantity of manufactured goods from other countries. The deputy foreign minister said he expected the European Community to "appreciate the efforts we made" at the bilateral talks.

Foreign ministers of the 10 EC member countries will meet next month to discuss the Japanese trade concessions. Denman said "proof of pudding" is needed before implementation of the Japanese tariff reductions and easing and eliminating of nontariff barriers could be judged.

#### ABE URGES MORE IMPORTS, OVERSEAS INVESTMENTS

OW270845 Tokyo KYODO in English 0820 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 27, KYODO -- Shintaro Abe, international trade and industry minister, Wednesday urged Japanese businesses to import more manufactured goods and invest more abroad in the form of industrial cooperation. He made the plea to Yoshihiro Inayama and other leaders of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) while briefing them on his recent visit to the United States, a MITI spokesman said.

Abe said Japan should take the initiative in pulling the world economy of the present stagnancy and called on the businessmen to promote industrial cooperation at private levels, the spokesman said. Abe told them the government will soon announce decisions to ease or remove 67 of the 99 testing and inspection regulations which the United States and European Community (EC) have labelled as "nontariff barriers" and will continue such efforts hereafter.

#### TRADE GROUP FORMS FOREIGN COMPLAINTS TASK FORCE

OW010637 Tokyo KYODO in English 0619 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 1, KYODO -- The Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) Monday inaugurated a task force to process foreign complaints about the Japanese market. The task force will coordinate its work with the government's headquarters for dealing with similar complaints within the Economic Planning Agency. An office handling complaints has been established in various ministries and agencies, including the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) and the Foreign Ministry.

Officials said JETRO's 77 offices in 59 countries will serve as "reception desks" for grievances against alleged nontariff barriers, including import testing procedures, and refer them to the task force in Tokyo led by Yoshiharu Yamada, executive director of the semiofficial trade promoting agency. Its secretary general is Shinsaku Sogo, director of JETRO's Overseas Public Relations Department.

The task force will present the complaints to the MITI, which will relay them to the ministries and agencies concerned. The officials said JETRO has close contact with economic circles in these nations and so information can be easily obtained. JETRO offices have been told to give top priority to this matter and an expert in this field has been assigned at its New York office, the officials added.

#### BILL PROPOSES 3-YEAR TARIFF CUTS ON 1,653 ITEMS

OW011303 Tokyo KYODO in English 1214 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 1, KYODO -- The vice ministers [as received] Monday adopted a fiscal 1982 tariff revision bill featuring an average 15.6 percent cut in the tariffs on 1,653 items scheduled for three years -- from fiscal 1982 to 1984 -- from next April 1. After obtaining Cabinet approval Tuesday, the government will submit the bill to the Diet (parliament).

The speedup of the tariff reduction on the 1,653 items, agreed on in 1979 at the end of the seven-year multilateral trade negotiations among 99 countries, is designed to ease trade friction with other countries. The 1,653 items include chocolate, biscuits and computers. The amendment also calls for an average 10.4 percent cut in the specific duty on Scotch whisky (no change in the ad valorem duty on other types of whisky -- bourbon and rye), effective next April 1.

The bill also calls for a reduction in the tariff on semiconductors to the final concession rate agreed on in the multilateral trade negotiations, in accordance with an agreement reached between Japan and the United States. In the bill, it is stipulated that imports of primary aluminum ingots by Japanese aluminum smelters, who face financial difficulties, will be made duty-free for a three-year period starting next April 1. The tariff cut-backs are estimated to result in an estimated yen 40 billion (about dollar 174 million) decline in tariff revenues in fiscal 1982.

#### UK PLANS TO SELL AIRCRAFT, MISSILES TO JAPAN

OW010909 Tokyo KYODO in English 0841 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 1, KYODO -- Britain will discuss the possibility of selling medium-sized passenger jets, ground-to-air missiles and other defense equipment to Japan this week a top British aerospace industry official said Monday. Austin Hugh Pope, president of the Society of British Aerospace Companies (SBAC), said the topic will be discussed during a meeting with officials of the Japanese Defense Agency.

Pope is here to attend the third British aerospace and related equipment exhibition and seminar opening Tuesday at the British Export Marketing Center under the auspices of SBAC. Twenty British companies affiliated with SBAC are taking part in the five-day exhibition covering both civil and military areas in a bid to get a larger slice of the Japanese market. "The SBAC member companies wish to be considered as serious contenders in the procurement process for the future," he told reporters.

The British aerospace industry is the second largest in the world after the United States and aerospace equipment exports to Japan have been increasing for the past few years with the volume reaching 30.5 million pound sterling in 1980 from 23.9 million pound sterling in 1979.

#### GOVERNMENT APPROVES SDF PERSONNEL INCREASE

OW290601 Tokyo KYODO in English 0555 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 29, KYODO -- The government approved bills Friday to increase the number of Self-Defense Force (SDF) personnel by 1,978 to 272,162. At present, 241,130 persons are enlisted in the SDF. The increased force includes 1,302 for the Maritime SDF, 630 for the Air SDF and 46 for the Joint Staff Council. This apparently reflects Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki's wish for stronger air and naval strength. The number of SDF reserves will be raised to 43,600 from 41,600 at present.

#### MSDF TO TAKE PART IN PACIFIC NAVAL MANEUVERS

OW261027 Tokyo KYODO in English 1016 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 26, KYODO -- The Japanese Maritime Self-Defense Force will take part in the 1982 Pacific Rim Naval Maneuvers (RIMPAC '82) to be conducted in the Pacific from mid-March, the MSDF announced Tuesday. Japan will be participating in the biennial naval exercise for the second time. It took part in the previous RIMPAC '80. The MSDF will dispatch three late-model destroyers, eight P-2J antisubmarine patrol planes and about 940 men for the exercise.

RIMPAC '80, conducted in the Central Pacific around the Hawaiian Islands for about three weeks, involved Japan, the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, and 41 naval ships, 200 aircraft and 20,000 men in all. Details of the forthcoming exercise are still to be announced, but it is expected to be on almost the same scale as the previous one, only for a longer period.

Adm. Masaru Maeda, chief of the MSDF staff, told reporters that in the coming exercise, MSDF men will be trained in operations against submarines and surface ships and for air defense as well as in the launching of missiles and torpedoes, as in the previous exercise. He also said the MSDF will only take joint actions with the U.S. in the exercises lest any question should be posed over Japan's right of collective self-defense, banned by the Constitution.

The three surface ships dispatched will be the 5,200-ton helicopter-equipped destroyer "Shirane" and the 3,850-ton missile-equipped destroyers "Tachikaze" and "Asakaze." The MSDF ship and aircraft units will leave for the exercises in late February and mid-March, respectively.

NODONG SINMUN CONTINUES TO SCORE CHON PROPOSAL

SK041054 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1030 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 4 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today carries a signed article titled "Proposal for General Elections Is Splittist One Veiled With Reunification" in denunciation of the "unification proposal" brought forward by traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

In this "unification proposal", the article says, traitor Chon Tu-hwan argued for achieving reunification by instituting a National Assembly and a unified government through "general elections" in accordance with the "principle of national self-determination" and "democratic procedures". But what he sought is to freeze division by misleading public opinion with the veil of "unification."

The article further says: The situation prevailing in South Korea today is unfit for a discussion of "elections" and admits no room for it.

The U.S. imperialist aggression forces are present in South Korea and, for this, the national sovereignty is totally violated. The U.S. imperialists' occupation and colonial rule of South Korea and their nation-splitting policy are the main obstacle of national reunification and the root cause of all the misfortunes and sufferings of our nation.

It is preposterous, indeed, to cry for general elections, making free with phraseology about "principle of national self-determination" and "democratic procedures" when national sovereignty is violated under the military presence of foreign forces and the last shred of democracy is trampled underfoot under the truculent military fascist rule. This is anti-democratic, anti-national manoeuvres to make a mockery of democracy and insult the nation's sacred cause of reunification under the veil of elections.

They even talked about forming a "Consultative Council for National Unification" with representatives "speaking for the will of the people."

The "proposal for general elections" brought forward by the puppets is nothing but a political formality ignoring the realities of our country. It is, in essence, a crafty splittist artifice denying reunification in actuality under the showy slogans of "unification," "elections," and the like.

Such splittist scheme of their's stood out in bolder relief in their outcry for the conclusion of "an agreement on basic relations between North and South." To talk about an "agreement" itself is to create an impression of relationship like between different countries.

Facts indicate that, whereas the "proposal for general elections" is an empty slogan under the disguise of reunification, the proposal to conclude an "agreement" is an open proposal of "two Koreas" for legalising "two states" and "two nations" behind its screen.

The fuss of the Chon Tu-hwan group over the utterly infeasible "proposal" is intended to mislead public opinion and get rid of isolation at home and abroad by creating the impression that they are concerned for reunification, and keep off the internal and external influence of our proposal for founding a confederal state by opposing the "proposal for general elections" to it and, furthermore, gratify their desire for long-term office by freezing national split.

If the South Korean rulers are truly interested in reunification, they should not come out with the splittist proposal under its veil, but should call for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea, establish democracy and renounce their anti-communist confrontation policy. At the same time, they should apologize to the nation for the brutal massacre they committed in Kwangju, release all the illegally arrested democrats and patriotic people including Kim Tae-chung and guarantee them the freedom of political activities.

#### KWP GREETES JAPAN SOCIALIST PARTY CONGRESS

SK032325 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2213 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 4 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea sent a message of greetings on February 3 to the 46th Congress of the Japan Socialist Party.

The message says: The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea warmly congratulates the 46th Congress of the Japan Socialist Party and extends friendly greetings, through the congress, to the entire members of your party.

The Japan Socialist Party is conducting energetic activities to defend the vital rights of the working people, oppose the imperialist policies of aggression and war and the militarisation of the country and establish a nuclear-free, peace zone in the Asian and Pacific region.

All these activities of the Japan Socialist Party are a just struggle which accords with the fundamental interests of the Japanese people striving for peace and democracy, neutrality and independence and contributes to peace and security in Asia and, furthermore, in the world.

The Workers Party of Korea expresses full support and solidarity for the righteous struggle and activities of the Japan Socialist Party.

Putting it up as its major action policy to wage the movement of solidarity with our people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the Japan Socialist Party is carrying on brisk activities within and outside Japan demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea and supporting the South Korean people's struggle against the suppressive rule of the military fascist clique and for the democratization of society. We express deep thanks for this.

Convinced that the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation forged between our two parties will continue to develop and strengthen, we sincerely wish your party congress great success in its work.

#### PREPARATIONS FOR SPA ELECTIONS PROGRESSING

SK041004 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0959 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 4 (KCNA) -- Preparations for the election of deputies to the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] are now successfully progressing in all parts of the country.

According to the rules on the election of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, constituency and sub-constituency election committees for the election of deputies to the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly were organised and started their work.

PREMIER YI CHONG-OK LEAVES FOR INDONESIA 2 FEB

SK030424 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 3 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his party left Pyongyang on February 2 by plane for an official goodwill visit to the Republic of Indonesia at the invitation of the government of the Republic of Indonesia.

The premier and his party were seen off at the airport by Vice-President Pak Song-chol, Vice-Premiers Chong-Chun-ki and Kong Chin-tae, Chairman of the People's Service Commission Yim Hyong-ku, Chairman of the Education Commission Choe Tae-pok and personages concerned Yi Song-hui, Yi Yong-kun and Om Tok-hwan.

They were also seen off by Sudargo Mangunwijoyo, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Indonesian Embassy, and He Zhangming, councillor of the Chinese Embassy, in Pyongyang.

PUBLIC HEALTH GROUP LEAVES FOR PRC 2 FEB

SK022319 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 3 (KCNA) -- A public health delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Choe Won-sok left Pyongyang on February 2 by plane for a visit to China.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Kim Yong-ik and other personages concerned and an official of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang.

VISITING POLISH TRADE DELEGATION SIGNS PROTOCOL

SK032359 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2219 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 4 (KCNA) -- A protocol on mutual commodity delivery and payments for 1982 between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Polish People's Republic was signed in Pyongyang on February 3.

Present at the signing ceremony on our side were Pang Tae-yul and other personages concerned and on the opposite side were the members of the government trade delegation of the Polish People's Republic headed by Wladyslaw Gwiazda, vice-minister of foreign trade, and Polish Ambassador to Korea Leon Tomaszewski.

The protocol was signed by Pang Tae-yul and Wladyslaw Gwiazda.

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN ENVOY LEAVES -- Pyongyang, January 31 -- Paul Marinescu, Romanian ambassador to Korea, left here for home on January 30 by train at the recall of his home government.

[Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0846 GMT 31 Jan 82 SK]

NAVY STUDIES STRATEGY AGAINST NORTH PROVOCATIONS

SK040238 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] Key navy commanders studied strategic measures aimed at defeating provocative activities by the North Korean communists on the three seas of the Korean Peninsula yesterday. The meeting was presided over by Chief of Naval Operations Adm. Yi Un-su at the training center of the Navy 9550th Unit.

Expressing wholehearted support for the unification proposal made by President Chon Tu-hwan on Jan. 22 to North Korea, the top navy commanders decided to do their utmost to achieve peaceful reunification based on that policy, the navy spokesman revealed. The strategic meeting is to close today. Yesterday's conference was devoted to reviewing last year's achievements and studying major programs for this year. The commanders are to discuss in detail strategic steps designed to cope effectively with possible aggressive maneuvers by the North Korean communists.

Adm. Yi said in his opening speech that North Korea had failed to land a single espionage agent in the South last year thanks to the tight defensive positions of the naval forces. Adm. Yi, however, said the communists in the North were expected to be more provocative this year than ever before and try to send armed agents into the South. He told the commanders that naval forces should always be vigilant. Meanwhile, Adm. Yi presented citations to nine naval servicemen and several units for their contributions to promoting modernization of naval forces and to strengthening the defensive structure.

GOVERNMENT'S RICE IMPORT POLICY CRITICIZED

SK040920 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 4 Feb 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Foreign Rice Imports Must Be Controlled -- Time To Review Grain Administration Policy"]

[Excerpts] The report that imported rice will be used to produce alcohol will certainly cause people to complain, whatever the reason may be. Considering the alarming state of the international balance of payments and long- and short-term food supplies, and considering difficult problems arising from domestic agricultural production, we can hardly understand it.

It may be a good idea to decide to use imported foreign rice to produce alcohol, rather than throwing it away because it was of too poor a quality to be used as food. However, the question is why was such poor quality rice, which can be used only for the production of alcohol, imported in such an enormous quantity at a price several times higher than that of the raw materials used for a alcohol production?

After causing such a great loss in foreign currency when the nation's foreign currency situation is alarming, the government shows no regrets. This is a mystery to us. And this is not all there is to the problems caused by the import of poor quality foreign rice. Out of 15.6 million som [1 som equals 5.12 U.S. bushels] of rice imported during 1981, 9.4 million som have been issued so far to consumers and 6.2 million som of foreign rice are reserved for government stocks. Out of the government's stocks of foreign rice, at least 1.6 million som must be consumed before the end of May; otherwise, according to what is said, it will completely spoil. It is totally beyond comprehension why such an enormous quantity of rice, including rice that can be used only for making alcohol, was hurriedly imported, causing a headache in grain administration.

We consider that the drop in the rice price level that has continued so far and the improper policy for purchases of rice from farmers that the government worked out all had something to do with the government's rice import policy. Presumably, at a time when preserving imported foreign rice presents a headache and when a contract was signed for importing 500 thousand additional tons of foreign rice, the government must have had no desire to seek the proper purchase of domestic rice. Unfortunately, the government policy for purchase of domestic rice and the condition of the government reserves of rice forced farmers to market their rice to their disadvantage.

As a result, poor farmers now have no rice to sell even if rice price goes up again. There is no way to compensate them for their loss. It may be too late, but the government must make very effort to work out compensatory measures not only for farmers but also for the prevention of further aggravation of the international balance of payments through an increase of grain production. Only when supported by an increase of grain production can the policy of economic galvanization work, without further aggravating inflation and the international balance of payments. To this end, there must be a firm decision to oppose the import of foreign rice, something which has gone on out of habit; otherwise, nothing will be accomplished. And, in this regard, deep regret must be shown for the fact that the foreign rice, for which a high price was paid, has now been reduced to material for alcohol production. Without eliminating thinking which ignores the waste of foreign currency, defense of the international balance of payments and achievements of economic self-reliance are hopeless.

#### GOVERNMENT TO CUT ENERGY CONSUMPTION 10 PERCENT

SK040301 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] The government will cut the nation's energy consumption by 10 percent -- double the originally set goal -- by the end of 1986. To drastically reduce the heavy dependence on oil, the government will also cut the oil share in electricity generating from 74 percent last year to 26 percent in 1986. The originally planned oil share was 35 percent. The government will leave the prices of domestic oil products to the market mechanism, doing away with its heavy pricing control.

These government policies were disclosed yesterday when Energy and Resources Minister Yi Son-ki and his key aides reported major programs of his ministry to President Chon Tu-hwan at Chongwadae. According to the report, the government will thrust ahead with an energy conservation drive to save some 85 million barrels of oil worth some \$3 billion during the Fifth Five-Year Socio-Economic Development Plan period ending in 1986.

In the industrial sector, some 140 billion won will be put into installation of energy-efficient boilers and other heating systems during the five-year period to attain annual savings worth 85,600 million won. Energy-guzzling establishments will be encouraged to adopt combined heat and power (CHP) systems to raise their average heat efficiency ratio to 87 percent from 36 percent. The industrial establishments will get 35 billion won in soft loans to establish CHP systems, which will have the effect of saving 6,800 million won a year during the five-year period.

Cement producers are scheduled to switch their fuel to coal from oil by the end of this year under the government policy of lessening oil independence. These and other energy conservation programs will be pushed ahead to achieve this year's energy-saving target of \$320 million: \$224 million in energy consumption and \$96 million from shifting fuel to coal from oil.

In line with the nation's top energy policy of easing the hefty reliance on imported oil, the government will establish power plants fueled chiefly by nuclear power and coal. The 200,000-kilowatt Sohae anthracite-fueled plant will be set up by the end of this year, and a total of 15 power stations including eight nuclear plants with a combined total capacity of 10,350,000 kilowatts are under construction. Four oil-fired power plants will be replaced with bituminous coal-fired plants with LNG-fueled ones by 1987. With the drastic cut in oil, the nation's power plants will reduce oil consumption to 18.3 million barrels in 1986 from 48.2 million barrels last year. Accordingly, the per-kilowatt hour electricity cost will fall by 69 percent to 34 won in 1986 from 49.5 won last year, enabling the nation to lower the presently high electricity charges from 1985.

To maximize gas distribution, the ministry will help the nation build an LNG receiving terminal and storage tanks by the end of 1984, and LPG terminals will be set up in Incheon and Yochon by the end of this year.

DPRK PREMIER YI CHONG-OK ARRIVES 2 FEB

BK021422 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, flew into Rangoon Airport by a special aircraft at 1620 [0950 GMT] today to stop overnight in the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma en route to Indonesia. The DPRK premier was welcomed at the airport by Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha, Minister of Foreign Affairs U Chit Hlaing, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs U Tin Ohn, DPRK Ambassador to Burma Yi Song-hui, responsible officials of the Foreign Ministry and staff members and families of the DPRK Embassy in Burma.

DPRK Premier Yi Chong-ok was accompanied by a 21-member delegation which includes Foreign Trade Minister Choe Chong-kun, External Economic Affairs Minister Chong Song-nam and Vice Foreign Minister Cho Kyu-il.

Leaves for Indonesia

BK031402 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, who stopped overnight in Rangoon, left for Indonesia from Rangoon Airport by a special aircraft at 1230 [0600 GMT] today.

The DPRK premier was seen off at the Rangoon Airport by Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha, Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing, Deputy Foreign Minister U Tin Ohn, DPRK Ambassador to Burma Yi Song-hui, Indonesian Ambassador to Burma Asnawi Mangkualam, Thai Charge d'Affaires ad Interim Nippon Sathaphon, responsible officials of the Foreign Ministry, and staff members and families of the DPRK Embassy.

MINISTER SIGNS BOOK OF CONDOLENCES FOR SUSLOV

BK291427 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] U Chit Hlaing, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, today went to the Soviet Embassy in Burma on Prome Road in Rangoon at 0900 to sign the book of condolences for Mikhail Suslov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, Central Committee secretary and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Foreign Affairs Commission [title as heard].

COOPERATIVES MINISTER RETURNS FROM FOREIGN TOUR

BK201658 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] A three-member cooperative delegation headed by Minister of Cooperatives U Sein Tun, which was studying cooperatives work in Indonesia and Malaysia at the invitation of the two governments, returned to Burma by air at 1430 [0800 GMT] today.

The cooperatives minister and delegation members were welcomed at the airport by Minister of Industry I U Tint Swe, Trade Minister U Khin Maung Gyi, Minister of Information and Culture U Aung Kyaw Myint, Minister of Labor and Social Welfare U Ohn Kyaw, Lanzin Youth Central Organizing Committee Secretary U Hla Shwe, responsible officials of the Indonesian and Malaysian Embassies, directors general and responsible officials of the cooperatives and cottage industries departments, and personnel of the Rangoon division syndicate of township cooperative societies.

The cooperatives minister and his delegation toured Indonesia and Malaysia for about a week and on their way to those countries they stopped over in Singapore to study the distribution of goods.

SOVIET MARSHAL OGARKOV'S VISIT ANNOUNCED

BK041310 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 4 Feb 82

[PRK Defense Ministry communique]

[Text] At the invitation of the PRK Defense Ministry, a high-ranking Soviet military delegation, led by Comrade Marshal of the Soviet Union Ogarkov, first deputy defense minister of the USSR and chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces, will pay an official friendship visit to the PRK in the near future.

AFP: HUN SEN INTERVIEWED ON VARIOUS ISSUES

NC031345 Paris AFP in English 1317 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Paris, 3 Feb (AFP) -- The ousted Khmer Rouge and "reactionary" Kampuchean groups can only be annihilated if Kampuchean and Vietnamese forces enter Thailand, Kampuchean Foreign Minister Hun Sen said here today.

Hun Sen, who arrived here on Monday to attend the 24th French Communist Party Congress, said supporters of the former Khmer Rouge regime and those of deposed Prince Norodom Sihanouk were based in Thailand, from where they "launch sabotage operations against our country." In an interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, he said: "This is why the Vietnamese military presence remains necessary in Kampuchea, notably on the Khmer-Thai border." But neither Vietnam nor his country were considering a military operation in Thailand, he said. This would precipitate a serious international crisis "which we have no desire to bring about," he added.

At least a partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea would be possible if Thailand changed its policy and "relinquishes the militant alliance it has with Chinese expansionists and American imperialists," Hun Sen said. A Vietnamese withdrawal could begin once the Thai Government had rounded up and disarmed Khmer Rouge and other Kampuchean opposition forces which have found asylum on its territory, he said.

Mr Hun Sen said he intended to take advantage of his visit here to hold talks with French External Affairs Minister Claude Cheysson.

While the current situation in Kampuchea was not perfect, he said, there were more than 3.7 million acres under cultivation, and security was ensured nearly everywhere. In Phnom Penh "no president or prime minister is killed by an assassin's bullets, contrary to what happens in other capitals," he added. "Our wish for security and economic development does not preclude our wanting a Vietnamese withdrawal from our country," he said, adding that the Vietnamese also wanted to leave, "but their presence remains necessary because of the Chinese threat and the collusion of Thailand, China and the United States."

Massacres and atrocities perpetrated by the Khmer Rouge were due not only to "the so-called Maoist ideology" of leader Pol Pot, but also to decisions taken by some Chinese leaders, notably the "gang of four," the minister charged. The Chinese leadership turned Cambodia into a "testing ground" which cost the country a third of its population, he added.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY TO HOLD SECOND SESSION 5 FEB

BK040440 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0424 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 4 Jan (SPK) -- The Second Session of the PRK National Assembly, first legislature, will be held in Phnom Penh on 5 February, said a National Assembly communique made public today.

The National Assembly will study the developments of the Kampuchean revolution in 1981 and set forth primary tasks to be carried out in 1982, particularly tasks involving the development of the economy and culture. The National Assembly will discuss its organization and that of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers. It will also discuss draft laws on the organization of the tribunal and other important problems. The Second Session of the National Assembly will deal with measures aimed at implementing the resolutions of the Fourth KPRP Congress.

#### KAMPUCHEA Hails Session

BK040632 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0326 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 4 Feb (SPK) -- The paper KAMPUCHEA, central organ of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD], affirmed that the holding of the Second Session of the PRK National Assembly, first legislature, confirms the legality of the new regime in Kampuchea and the irreversibility of the situation in the country.

In an editorial devoted to this important event of the political life in Kampuchea, the paper KAMPUCHEA said: The military victories in 1979, the successes in agricultural production in 1980 and the great political achievements in 1981 are undeniable realities of the PRK. The communal elections in March and the truly democratic general elections in May, for which 97.83 percent of the voters registered, have confirmed the people's confidence in and support for the new regime. The National Assembly held its first session on 24 June [1981], at which it voted on the first truly democratic Constitution and nominated the Council of State and the Council of Ministers.

The Second Session of the National Assembly will discuss the organization of the National Assembly, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers and draft laws on the organization of the tribunal. These draft laws will define the functions and the organization of state organs at the central level and of juridical organs throughout the country. The Kampuchean people as a whole heartily greet the Second Session of the First National Assembly.

The vote on certain fundamental documents will contribute to perfecting the law of the Kampuchean state, which is entering a new era. The draft laws to be discussed will facilitate the study of the state organs' activities, thereby consolidating our revolutionary gains. The adoption of the draft laws will prove our preoccupation with the progress of the Kampuchean revolutionary cause. All Kampucheans heartily greet the Second Session of the National Assembly, hold high the revolutionary banner and pledge to abide strictly by the laws to be promulgated by the National Assembly.

#### HOR NAM HONG EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR SRV PROPOSALS

BK041011 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0418 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 4 Feb (SPK) -- Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Hor Nam Hong had a meeting on 1 February in Phnom Penh with Vietnamese Ambassador to Kampuchea Ngo Dien, who informed him of the Vietnamese Ministry of Foreign Affairs' 30 January note to the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs and of Vietnamese Council of Ministers Chairman Pham Van Dong's message to the UN secretary general, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar.

Ngo Dien stressed Vietnam's good-will proposal to China for the cessation of border hostilities during the Lunar New Year celebrated by both the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples, and for the resumption of the third round of the Vietnamese-Chinese talks.

He said that Vietnamese Council of Ministers Chairman Pham Van Dong welcomed, in his message, the initiatives and efforts which UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar has undertaken to promote peace in Southeast Asia.

Vice Minister Hor Nam Hong stated that the PRK Government firmly supports the Socialist Republic of Vietnam's good will peace initiatives and demands that the Chinese Government put an end to its provocations and its bellicose policy vis-a-vis the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

#### AGREEMENT WITH USSR ON AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION

BK310803 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0400 GMT 31 Jan 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 31 Jan (SPK) -- Agriculture Minister Kong Samol on Friday, 29 January, held talks in Phnom Penh with a delegation of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations led by its vice chairman, Minayev, which arrived in Phnom Penh on 25 January. Kong Samol laid emphasis on the agricultural development projects such as the construction of the Institute of Agronomy in Phnom Penh, several irrigation works in various areas, the expansion of fisheries and the rubber and cotton plantations.

The two sides agreed on the bilateral cooperation plan in the agricultural sector and to expand it in the interest of Kampuchea's economic restoration.

During its stay, the delegation had talks with Yit Kim Seng, minister of health, and Hang Chuon, assistant to the minister of education, to study the results of health and educational cooperation in 1981 and to take measures for the 1982-83 period.

#### KEO CHANDA ADDRESSES MILITARY COURSE CLOSING

BK311055 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] On 27 January 1982 a special warfare course was closed at the Phnom Penh political school under the chairmanship of Comrade Keo Chanda, secretary of the Phnom Penh Municipal Party Affairs Control Committee and chairman of the Phnom Penh People's Revolutionary Committee.

On this occasion, Comrade Khim Pon, chairman of the special warfare command, read a report summing up their achievements -- with particular reference to the great 7 January 1979 victory -- under the correct leadership of the KPRP. He pointed out that Phnom Penh -- the soul of the PRK -- has received a noble honor in the defense and the construction of the country. He added that these achievements have defeated all of the enemies' maneuvers. Peace, discipline and order have been guaranteed for the people. Speaking on this occasion also, Comrade Keo Chanda highly praised the brilliant achievements scored by the Phnom Penh authorities in the past. In his speech, he emphasized the need for national and international solidarity, in particular solidarity, friendly ties and cooperation among Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos.

This ceremony ended after the presidium handed congratulatory certificates to representatives of regions and wards who obtained brilliant achievements in cooperating in this special warfare.

#### PREY VENG MILITARY COMMAND ORGANIZES MEETING

BK300730 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] The Prey Veng provincial military command organized a meeting to sum up past achievements in 1981 and to make plans for the provincial and district units, militia units and operations groups to implement.

Comrade (Mey Sari), deputy provincial military commander, opened the meeting with a summary of 1981 achievements by noting the victories achieved in fighting the enemies and maintaining security for the people. The provincial forces have been strengthened and

developed from the localities to the province. The comrade praised cadres and combatants from units throughout the province for their tough struggle against all kinds of enemies and for scoring victories by adopting revolutionary duty as the core to transforming this movement into a competitive activity in order to reach the goals of the party and the people.

Later, representatives of all units and individuals who have scored good achievements briefed the meeting on the accomplishments of their work. They expressed their determination to strengthen and develop their units in all fields, and to tighten internal and international solidarity in order to defeat all maneuvers of the imperialists and the Chinese expansionists. After that, Comrade (Ngean Phoeun) of the Prey Veng Party Affairs Control Committee exhorted all cadres and combatants to help each other in their work, to abide by the army regulations, to practice criticism and self-criticism and to encourage anyone who has done good deeds and to study harder in order to fulfill tasks for the party and the people in 1982.

To end the meeting, Comrade (Thong Sattrra), Prey Veng provincial military commander, presented 145 citation certificates and letters to units and individuals who have scored good achievements. This meeting successfully ended in a joyful and sincere atmosphere. The participants were determined to fulfill the 1982 duty for the party and the people.

#### YUGOSLAV EDITOR PAYS VISIT TO DK AREAS

BK260804 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Mr (Garil Kasoli), editor in chief of the Yugoslav weekly NIN, arrived for a visit to Democratic Kampuchea on the afternoon of 16 January.

A number of cadres from our Foreign Ministry greeted the guest upon his arrival. Our Democratic Kampuchean leaders received and had a cordial conversation with the guest at an office of the Democratic Kampuchean Government on the same day. They also informed the guest of the vigorous struggle waged against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, expansionists, annexationists and race exterminators by the Kampuchean people, which is progressing in all fields -- military, political, diplomatic and economic. During his stay in Democratic Kampuchea, the guest visited various villages, hospitals and schools.

The friendly guest left Democratic Kampuchea for home on the morning of 19 January. Before leaving, the guest said: Democratic Kampuchea fights vigorously and valiantly for national independence and the liberation of its fatherland. Upon my return home, I will inform the Yugoslav people, who are friends of the Kampuchean people, about this struggle so that they will learn more about the actual situation in Kampuchea.

#### VODK REPORTS LNFL GUERRILLAS' BATTLE ACTIVITIES

BK310945 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Here is a report on the Lao National Liberation Front [LNLF] guerrillas' battle activities:

On 18 January the Vietnamese enemy troops stepped on LNLF guerrillas' landmines on the road to (Khlem) village and three of them were killed. On 21 January the LNLF guerrillas cut telephone wire between (Khlem) and (Priel) villages. The next day, the Vietnamese enemy forces who came to repair the telephone line stepped on landmines, and one of them was killed. On 22 January the guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese enemy troops at (Prapeang Toek) position near (Khlem) village, killing three of them and wounding seven others. The enemy soldiers stepped on landmines and three more were killed. The guerrillas cut 300 meters of telephone wire.

In sum, during these 3 days the LNLF guerrillas inflicted 17 casualties on the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and cut 300 meters of telephone wire.

SITTHI DISCUSSES KHMER COALITION IN INTERVIEW

BK040137 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Press interview with Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, given on 3 February -- recorded]

[Text] [Sitthi] The Democratic Kampuchean side should have heard about the Malaysian prime minister's comments by now. I would like the three Kampuchean factions to show more eagerness. One of the three factions said that a meeting of the leaders of the three factions should be held -- Sihanouk, Son Sann and [interrupted by a newsman's question]

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Such a meeting has not taken place yet, although Sihanouk is waiting in Beijing.

[Question] What can ASEAN do to create more eagerness among the three Kampuchean factions?

[Answer] We will not do anything; we must consult about this first. You must view this matter in the proper perspective, which you are not doing now. We must identify where Thailand's security interest lies. To be frank, Thailand's security interest lies in achieving a political resolution that will result in Vietnamese withdrawal of its troops from Kampuchea. On the other hand, the issue of a coalition government or a united front is a matter for the Kampucheans to decide. We must not confuse ourselves on this matter. We must regard ourselves as a group of countries that harbor no devious designs against any country. We merely advanced a proposal. If we change from one goal to another, the timing may not be right. Therefore, we must consult first before we make any decision on this matter. Time is also needed, because the Kampucheans have said they should meet, with which I agree. I have already asked China to help materialize this meeting of the Kampuchean leaders.

[Question] Do you mean you asked China to prod them to meet?

[Answer] Yes, because Sihanouk is there now. Sihanouk has said that he will not travel to a meeting elsewhere -- only in Beijing -- because he is now short of money.

[Question] The Khmer Rouge's letter stresses security matters. What is your comment?

[Answer] The Khmer Rouge's letter is a reply to the Singapore proposal which ASEAN endorsed. You must know that our proposal is aimed at political results -- there will be great political benefit if the Kampucheans can join forces. The Khmer Rouge reply said that it cannot implement the proposal because its infrastructure would lose morale and become divided. It said the loose coalition lacks principles, and expressed the desire for another meeting of the Kampuchean leaders. It did not reject the proposal. We presented a proposal and received a reply. Now we will leave it to the Kampucheans.

Further on Remarks

BK040148 Bangkok POST in English 4 Feb 82 p 1

[Excerpt] Thailand would like China to host a meeting in Beijing of the three Khmer resistance factions in a new attempt to form a coalition government, Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila said yesterday. He said Thai officials had urged China to speed up such a meeting of leaders of the three factions. Beijing is regarded as an appropriate place, since Prince Norodom Sihanouk of the Moulinaka is already there and Son Sann, leader of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front is due in Beijing soon for talks.

Only Democratic Kampuchea's President Khieu Samphan is yet to accept Prince Sihanouk's invitation for talks in the Chinese capital, ACM Sitthi added.

Regarding Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed's warning that his government may derecognise Democratic Kampuchea, ACM Sitthi said Mahathir's statement reflects the opinion of Malaysia, not necessarily the stance of ASEAN. However, he noted that Kuala Lumpur has not completely "shut its door" toward the DK. Likewise, he added, the DK has not completely rejected talks with the other two factions. The foreign minister said he had the feeling that Mr Mahathir made the warning because he would like to see the three anti-Vietnamese factions show more effort in forming a coalition government. He said that he hoped Democratic Kampuchea learned a lesson from the Kuala Lumpur message. "There is still room for negotiations," he said optimistically.

#### THAILAND REPORTEDLY NOT TO HOST KHMER MEETINGS

BK031408 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] According to MP Anan Buranawanit of Sara Buri Province, in his capacity as secretary of the House Committee for Foreign Affairs, Director General of the Foreign Ministry Political Department, Asa Sarasin had confirmed that Thailand will not host another meeting of the tripartite Kampuchean factions following the 12 previous meetings held here without any result toward the formation of a coalition government. Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie last Friday offered to provide the three Kampuchean factions a venue to hold their meeting in Kuala Lumpur for continued efforts towards forming a coalition government. Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila has backed Malaysia's proposal.

In the opinion expressed by MP Anan Buranawanit of Sara Buri, if the three Kampuchean factions cannot form a coalition government before the holding of the UN session this year, it shows that they regard their personal interests as more important than the common interest of the Kampuchean people. The ASEAN countries, in that connection, should withdraw their support for the Democratic Kampuchean Government's representation at the United Nations and give recognition to others instead. He noted that Thailand has suffered considerable loss in trade from its recognition of the Khmer Rouge.

#### SIAM RAT VIEWS CHINA'S ROLE IN KHMER COALITION

BK010940 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 29 Jan 82 p 3

[Editorial: "A Little Help From China Is Needed"]

[Text] Although Democratic Kampuchea has already rejected the proposal made by Singapore 2 months ago that it join with the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) led by Son Sann and the Moulinaka movement led by Prince Sihanouk to set up a loose coalition government with the aim of driving the 200,000 Vietnamese troops out of Kampuchea, Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie recently announced that the three Khmer resistance factions are scheduled to meet in an ASEAN capital in the near future to thrash out the differences that are obstructing the establishment of a government in exile. The Malaysian foreign minister's statement came in the wake of former Kampuchean head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk's statement in Beijing indicating that he also would like to meet with Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan and KPNLF leader Son Sann.

Since there is no better option in view, the three Khmer resistance factions should agree to hold another summit on the matter. Despite their differences on the conditions for forming a united Kampuchean front, it is evident that the three factions want to pool their efforts to expel Vietnam. The Khmer Rouge are reluctant to join the coalition because they do not want to be subjected to certain conditions that conflict with their policy line.

The main obstacle to the formation of a tripartite coalition among the Khmer factions thus rests with the Khmer Rouge.

Since the effort has been delayed for so long and the coalition seems illusory, one should ask if it is really necessary, in order to expand the anti-Vietnamese front, that a Kampuchean coalition government and a joint patriotic front be set up.

Since all political, diplomatic and military approaches have failed, ASEAN must now think about the next steps it should take in order to achieve a Vietnamese withdrawal from Kampuchea. Will ASEAN have to look for China's help once again in order to force the Khmer Rouge to be a little more flexible and accept the concept of a coalition despite the fact that China always backs the Khmer Rouge? The problem is to determine what arguments ASEAN can give to China to convince it that China's interests in the region are at stake if it fails to get the Khmer Rouge to cooperate in the formation of a coalition.

#### ATTACK BY LAO TROOPS ON 2 FEB REPORTED

##### Statement by Officer

BK040646 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Statement by Sutcharit Patchimnan, Pak Chom District officer of Loei Province, given on 4 February -- recorded]

[Excerpt] At 1500 on 2 February Lao aircraft were flying a patrol mission in Lao territory opposite Ban Hat Tia of Pak Chom District. Some Lao troops also moved into Ban Don Huang. Learning of these activities, I led policemen and civilian volunteers to patrol the area and block the routes nearby. At about 1950 M-16 and RPG rounds were fired into Thai territory near the Pak Chom-Chiang Khan Highway. Three RPG rounds landed near the highway, while about five other rounds detonated in midair. There were no casualties to Thai people, as the shells landed quite far from the village.

##### NATION REVIEW on Attack

BK040313 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 4 Feb 82 p 3

[Text] Loei -- A batch of about 30 Laotian troops fired several rounds of RPG rockets into the Thai territory here on Tuesday night, Governor Thongdam Banchun said yesterday.

The rockets landed in Hat Tia area of Pak Chom District here, but would inflict no damage on the Thai side, he said. The governor said he was still puzzled about the motive of the Laotian troops, who apparently provoked the Thais in the wake of significant improvement in the relations between the two countries. He quoted eyewitnesses as saying that about 30 armed Laotian troopers arrived at the Laotian islet of Don Huang in the Mekong River at about 3:00 pm on Tuesday before firing the rockets around 7:30 pm.

The provincial governor said it was not known whether the Laotian soldiers had left the islet, which could not be viewed clearly from the Thai Bank. He added that the Thai security forces in the district were reinforced, but the Thai troops had not retaliated the apparent provocation.

#### FURTHER MATERIALS ON NARCOTICS SUPPRESSION DRIVE

##### Interview With Prayut

BK030745 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Interview with Army Commander Gen Prayut Charumani on the current situation at Ban Hin Taek, Chiang Rai Province -- date not given; recorded]

[Text] [Prayut] There are now two companies of soldiers, border patrol policemen, defense volunteers and Rangers at Ban Hin Taek. We will jointly carry on the operation to prevent foreign troops and heroin traders from entering the area. We will clear the area so that the people can live

there in safety -- we can ensure their safety. We will station military and police forces in the high mountains around the village for a period of time until the Interior Ministry -- provincial police and defense volunteers -- can control the situation by themselves. This is our plan.

There have been no clashes in the area. Therefore, we are confident we can make the area safe. More people are returning to Ban Hin Taek. If there are no clashes within a week or two, we can say that the situation is fairly normal and hand over the responsibility to the Interior Ministry.

[Question] Is it difficult to distinguish Khun Sa's men from the villagers?

[Answer] Not the women and children. However, we keep our eyes on the men. If they are not carrying weapons, we regard them as good citizens. We have found many arms caches at Ban Hin Taek. Barracks were discovered on the hills in the area.

#### Talks With Army Officers

BK030248 Bangkok PCST in English 3 Feb 82 pp 1, 3

[Text] Chiang Rai -- A small group of Thai Army officers yesterday met with representatives of the Shan United Army [SUA] Ban Hin Taek in response to an offer of peace talks made by fugitive opium warlord Khun Sa.

Col Choe Phosinak, commander of Chiang Rai military circle, said last night that four army officers, led by Col Itthiphon Sirimonthon, who is in charge of the forces in Ban Hin Taek, held about 5 hours of talks with four SUA colonels at the border patrol police [BPP] 308th Company's base camp. The four Shan colonels were led to the BPP base by Kamdang Khemawong, a village headman of Ban Hin Taek who on Monday handed Khun Sa's truce letter to the Thai Army forces.

Col Choe said the Thai Army officers told the SUA representatives of a policy earlier stated by Army Commander in Chief Gen Prayut Charumani demanding that all the armed rebels withdraw from Thai soil or face a forced evacuation by the government forces. However, he added the Shans were also told that together with their families they would be allowed to live in Thai territory as refugees or displaced persons if they agreed to follow certain conditions. The conditions were that they must: be disarmed, abide by Thai laws, be put under the control of Thai authorities and stop trafficking in narcotics.

Col Choe said the four rebel representatives expressed reservations at the conditions, and asked to refer the matter to Khun Sa. However, he added the Thai side had the impression that the rebels had shown little objection to the conditions. He said he hoped another meeting would be held soon between the two sides.

Before the meeting took place yesterday, the provincial police superintendent, Pol Col Bin Prasopchok, ordered police in sensitive areas throughout the province to be on the alert as a precaution against sabotage attempts by "third hands" to undermine the truce talks. Col Choe said officials had detected an unusual movement of communist insurgents in Thoeng District and feared that the insurgents might carry out terrorist acts and put the blame on the Shan rebels.

Meanwhile, it was reported that about 100 Shan rebels raided an Akha hilltribe village about 4 kilometers from Ban Hin Taek on Monday night, plundering food supplies and setting fire to four of the settlement's 20 huts. The Akha reportedly fled in panic to seek the protection of a police and volunteer force guarding a road junction to Mae Salong.

Pol Col Suphan Phongthong, deputy commander of Seventh Zone provincial police, said a raid on Mae Sai's Thai Farmers Bank branch during last week's Shan attack on the district town may have been motivated by revenge. He said he had learned that some Shan rebels had sold 700,000 baht worth of heroin to a man in Mae Sai District late last year and had been paid by a cheque drawn on an account at the branch. But the cheque "bounced" when the Shan tried to cash it, Pol Col Suphan said.

## Government Press Conference

BK030648 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] The government held a special press conference this morning to explain its policy and operations against the narcotics trafficking group of Khun Sa. The government launched a drastic suppression campaign against the Khun Sa group recently and has now successfully pushed the Khun Sa group out of Thai territory.

The press conference was chaired by Deputy Prime Minister Gen Prachuap Suntharangkun, and high-level officials from other government officers concerned participated. At the conference, Prachuap said the government confirms the policy, stated by the prime minister on 1 February, that there will definitely be no negotiations with the Khun Sa force and that the Khun Sa group will continue to be treated as criminals in accordance with the present evidence against them.

Prachuap reiterated the government's policy and determination to drastically and timely suppress narcotics production and distribution sources, a policy and determination that have been evident for some time. The latest suppression of the Khun Sa force serves as another confirmation of the government's narcotics prevention and suppression policy. It also demonstrates that the government will continue to implement measures to ensure that no foreign armed groups exist on Thai soil or use Thai territory as a base for operations against the Burmese Government. Such groups not only violate Thai sovereignty and territorial integrity, but affect good relations between Thailand and Burma.

Prachuap reported that the situation in the areas under the suppression campaign has now returned to normal. Although there are sporadic incidents of harassment, the Khun Sa force has been pushed out of Thai territory. The official estimation is that all traces of the Khun Sa force's influence will be eliminated soon.

## Further on Press Conference

BK040156 Bangkok POST in English 4 Feb 82 pp 1, 3

[Text] The government will not negotiate with Khun Sa, the opium warlord of the Golden Triangle, and he will be treated as a criminal even if he agrees to surrender, it was announced in a top-level press conference at Government House yesterday. "The government and Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon have confirmed and made it clear many times that there is no policy to negotiate with Khun Sa." This was the message to reporters in a prepared joint statement by Deputy Prime Minister Gen Prachuap Suntharangkun and Secretary General of the National Security Council Sqd Ldr Prasong Sunsiri.

Gen Prachuap added, "A criminal like Khun Sa, who deals with narcotics trafficking, faces only execution. The government will continue the suppression drive against him until his outlawed forces are completely destroyed." Assistant Director General of the Police Department, Lt Gen Pranet Rithluechai, said Khun Sa was officially charged with drugs trafficking, mobilising illegal forces with an aim to overthrow the government, illegal possession of war weapons and setting up a criminal association. He admitted that talks had been carried out between Thai officials and Khun Sa's men, but stressed that these talks were not negotiations. The officials only told those men of the government's definite policy against them.

The conference, also attended by Secretary General of the Office of the Narcotics Control Board Pol Maj Gen Phao Sarasin, was aimed at clarifying the government's decision to launch the suppression drive against Khun Sa and his outlawed Shan United Army [SUA] forces, who had made Ban Hin Taek in Chiang Rai their stronghold for years.

Describing Khun Sa as "leading world criminal" who violated Thailand's sovereignty by forming his illegal armed forces and spreading his influence on Thai soil, Gen Prachuap said Khun Sa was also responsible for 70 percent of the total production of heroin in the Golden Triangle area. Gen Prachuap further explained that before the January 21 attack on Ban Hin Taek, the Thai Government had issued a warning and air-dropped leaflets in the area asking him to leave Thai territory. However, Khun Sa did not respond, and continued his illegal activities.

Therefore, tough action was taken against him and his forces last October 6-8, when a Ranger force from Pak Thongchai was sent to intercept Khun Sa's opium caravan, Gen Prachuap said. As a result of the operation, three of his heroin refineries were destroyed, while the opium warlord lost 130 men. In the recent suppression campaign, Gen Prachuap said, Khun Sa sustained heavy casualties. Two hundred of his men were killed, while his headquarters, his communications centre and trading facilities in Ban Hin Taek, Ban Mae Moh and Ban Pa Chang were destroyed and a large number of his weapons and ammunition seized. The seized arms cache, which included more than 700 submachine guns, rifles and carbines, 52,200 rounds of ammunition and over 300 grenades, was exhibited at Government House during the conference.

Gen Phao said no illegal drugs were found during the operation, but he added that Khun Sa's four major heroin refineries were located inside Burma. He also said a large number of unused plastic bags bearing infamous heroin brands were seized in Thai territory during the suppression operation. He said there were indications that Khun Sa may now seek cooperation with the Burmese Communist Party to maintain the drugs traffic in the Golden Triangle area. This issue is to be brought up in talks with Burmese authorities during Gen Prachuap's visit to Burma next month, Gen Phao added.

#### PROVINCIAL OFFICIALS REPORT COMMUNIST DEFECTIONS

BK010917 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 31 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Phatthaulung Province Deputy Governor Thawat Phothisunthon and chief of the Internal Security Operations Command [ISOC] reform center in Phatthalung Maj Charon Sutthisoem held a press conference on 31 January. According to them, a total of 34 communist terrorists surrendered to authorities in Phatthalung, Trang, Nakhon Si Thammarat and Satun Provinces during January.

From 1973 to 1981 a total of 813 communist terrorists surrendered to the authorities in Phatthalung Province. Of this number, 571 were men and 242 were women. Another 89 terrorists were captured by authorities. The ISOC office in Phatthalung will organize a ceremony on 15 February, during which the 17th group of terrorist defectors who completed vocational training will be released from the reform center.

#### NATION: CPT KILLS 13 SOLDIERS IN ROAD AMBUSH

BK020202 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 2 Feb 82 pp 1, 10

[Text] Trang -- At least 13 soldiers were killed and about 10 others wounded when a band of heavily-armed communist insurgents ambushed two army trucks in Huai Yot District here yesterday, officials reported. The communist guerrillas attacked the two trucks with high-powered weapons while they were climbing a hillock on Phetkasem Highway leading to Huai Yot District town, chief intelligence officer of the Fourth Army Region Col Thammarat Itsarangkun Na Ayutthaya said yesterday.

He said that 12 of the 27 military troopers aboard the trucks were killed on the spot and 11 others wounded in the hail of bullets during the ambush, which was met with weak resistance. Six of the injured soldiers were in serious condition, and one of them later died at the provincial hospital, he added.

A senior police official at Huai Yot police station said the first truck overturned after it was hit with an M-79 grenade while the tyres of the other were punctured with bullets. "It was a pathetic scene. Bodies of the dead and wounded soldiers were scattered around the two trucks," he said.

Colonel Thammarat said the communist insurgents retreated after they had seized about 20 HK rifles from the troopers, most of whom are not combat soldiers. The troopers, who belong to the Fifth Division based in Kapang garrison in Thungsong District of Nakhon Si Thammarat Province were on their way to Phangnga Province to replace some units there, he said.

Colonel Thammarat blamed negligence on the party of the army for the heavy casualties. "The casualties would not have been so heavy if we had taken precautionary measures," he said. He added that even the headquarters of the Fourth Army Region had not been informed in advance of the rotation of forces in Phangnga. The two trucks, which set out yesterday morning, were ambushed at about 0800.

Colonel Thammarat said that the communist insurgents who sprang the ambush might be based in Krabi or in this province. The communist guerrillas in this southern province have been under military suppression, according to the army officer.

Deputy Commander of the Fourth Army Region Maj Gen Sathon Vaikhakun yesterday visited the wounded soldiers at the provincial hospital.

Meanwhile, Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Prayut Charumani yesterday morning said that the strength of communist insurgents nationwide has declined considerably following the seizure of many communist strongholds. "Without the strongholds to support the guerrillas with weapons and logistic supply, the insurgents are now facing difficulties. Furthermore, they have been increasingly denied support and aid from the people," he added.

#### BRIEFS

**LIGNITE DEPOSITS** -- The Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand has recently struck a huge lignite deposit of 1,400 million tons at the Mae Mo mining area in the north. The organization started its lignite exploration at Mae Mo District in 1971. About 120 million tons of lignite were found during the first phase of exploration and 54 million tons could be mined and utilized for power generation of about 300,000 kilowatt hours per year in a span of 30 years. About 450 million tons of the newly discovered deposit will be utilized as substitution of oil during the first phase of discovery and another 200 million tons later. [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 22 Jan 82 BK]

**DEEP SEA PORT PROJECT** -- A new Laem Chabang deep sea port will be completed within the next 5 years instead of the originally set 13 years. This was decided by the economic ministers on 25 January in an attempt to speed up the eastern seaboard development projects. Deputy Prime Minister Maj Gen Praman Adireksan said that construction of the Laem Chabang deep sea port will begin this year. [Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 27 Jan 82 BK]

SOVIET MARSHAL OGARKOV BEGINS OFFICIAL VISITArrival Ceremony

OW031522 Hanoi VNA in English 1510 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 3 -- Marshal Nikolay Vasilyevich Ogarkov, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, general chief of staff of the Soviet Armed Forces and first vice-minister of defence, arrived here today on an official friendship visit to Vietnam at the invitation of the Vietnamese Defence Ministry.

He was greeted at the Hanoi International Airport by Senior Lieutenant General Le Trong Tan, Central Committee member of the Communist Party of Vietnam, vice-minister of defence and general chief of staff of the Vietnam People's Army; Lieutenant General Phung The Tai, deputy general chief of staff; Navy Captain Doan Ba Khanh, commander of the navy; Colonel Vu Xuan Vinh, head of the Department for External Relations of the Defence Ministry. A grand welcome ceremony was later held at the guest-house of the Defence Ministry.

Marshal N.V. Ogarkov and Senior Lt Gen Le Trong Tan reviewed a guard of honour to the strains of a martial tune. Present at the event were General Hoang Van Thai, member of the party Central Committee and vice-minister of defence; Lt Gen Tran Van Quang, vice minister of defence; other senior officers representing different arms and services of the Vietnam People's Army; Hoang Anh Tuan, vice-minister for foreign affairs; Nguyen Khant Toan, vice-president of the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association; and Dang Duc Loc, vice-chairman of the Hanoi People's Committee. Soviet Ambassador B.N. Chaplin, the military attache of the Soviet Embassy, Colonel V.A. Davydov; and a large number of Soviet experts in Hanoi were also present on the occasion.

VPA General Staff Banquet

OW031637 Hanoi VNA in English 1608 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 3 -- The General Staff of the Vietnam People's Army gave a banquet here tonight in honour of Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov and his party now on a visit to Vietnam. Present were General Van Tien Dung, other senior officers of the arms and services of the Vietnam People's Army; and representatives of public offices and mass organizations. Soviet Ambassador B.N. Chaplin; the military attache to the Soviet Embassy, Colonel V.A. Davydov, were present.

Senior Lieutenant General Le Trong Tan, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, vice minister of national defence and general chief of staff of the Vietnam People's Army, warmly welcomed Marshal N.V. Ogarkov and his party -- outstanding officers of the Soviet Armed Forces -- who, he said, had made valuable contributions to building a new-type army of the working class, a pride of the Soviet people and progressive mankind.

He praised the militant solidarity and wholehearted assistance of the Soviet people and armed forces to the Vietnamese people and armed forces in national defence and construction. He noted that the Vietnamese revolution's historic victories over the past half-century have been closely associated with the great, timely and effective support and assistance of the great Soviet Union. Le Trong Tan said the Vietnamese people and armed forces are proud of having the people and heroic Armed Forces of the Soviet Union as their loyal comrades-in-arms. General Le Trong Tan thanked the party, the people and the Defence Ministry of the Soviet Union for their great, valuable assistance to increase the fighting strength of the Vietnam people's armed forces. He wished Marshal Ogarkov and his party fine success in their friendship visit.

In reply Marshal N.V. Ogarkov thanked the hosts for their warm welcome. He said that this visit will contribute to consolidating and developing the time-honoured friendship between the peoples and armed forces of the Soviet Union and Vietnam. He said: "In our country the people and the officers and men of the armed forces have closely followed the developments in the Vietnamese people's political life and their progress in socialist construction and national defence. The Soviet people and armed forces admire the heroic Vietnamese people's struggle against the imperialist, occupationist and aggressive forces, for national liberation, defence and construction."

The Soviet marshal expressed the belief that the forthcoming Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam will open a new chapter in the Vietnamese people's history of revolution and that the Vietnamese people will satisfactorily discharge the tasks set by this congress. He warmly praised the Soviet-Vietnamese friendship built on the firm foundation of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism on the basis of the two countries having the same great ideal, namely, to build socialism and communism and reiterated the determination of the officers and men of the Soviet Armed Forces to make this great friendship evergreen and everlasting.

#### Van Tien Dung Reception

OW031629 Hanoi VNA in English 1603 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 3 -- General Van Tien Dung, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and minister of national defence, received here this afternoon Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee, general chief of staff of the Soviet Armed Forces and first vice minister of defense, and his party.

Present on this occasion were General Hoang Van Thai, member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and vice minister of national defence; Senior Lieutenant-General Le Trong Tan, member of the C.P.V. Central Committee, vice minister of national defence and chief of the General Staff of the Vietnam People's Army; and other senior officers representing different arms and services of Vietnam People's Army. Soviet Ambassador B.N. Chaplin and the military attache to the Soviet Embassy, Colonel V.A. Davydov, were also present.

Welcoming the current visit of the Soviet marshal and his party General Van Tien Dung said that this visit is a fine expression of the great friendship and unshakeable militant solidarity between the peoples and armed forces of Vietnam and the Soviet Union. Marshal Ogarkov expressed his joy at visiting beautiful Vietnam. He said that this visit would promote the friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the parties, the peoples and the armed forces of the Soviet Union and Vietnam. The reception took place in an atmosphere of cordiality, friendship, and fraternal militant solidarity.

#### UN ENVOY BLAMES U.S. FOR ISRAELI ACTIONS

OW041107 Hanoi VNA in English 0717 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Feb. 4 -- Ambassador Ha Van Lau, head of the Vietnamese permanent representation at the U.N. has held the U.S. responsible for Israel's adventurous policy in the Middle East. Speaking at the 9th Special Emergency Session of the U.N. General Assembly on Feb. 2, Ha Van Lau pointed out that the direct cause of the present serious situation in the Middle East is the policy of expansion and aggression pursued by Israel with the support of the imperialists, first of all the U.S.

He added that the "strategic cooperation" between the U.S. and Israel had made the latter an efficient tool to protect the imperialists' interests and a regional gendarme to suppress the Palestinian people's resistance and to carry out a terrorist policy against Arab countries.

He also criticized the U.S. for using the right to veto at the Security Council to defend Israel from world condemnation, and said: At present the U.S. is revealing itself to the world as the only protector of the Zionist aggressors. It has paralyzed the body of maintaining world peace and security. It decidedly must bear the prime responsibility for all consequences arising from the dangerous developments caused by the Israeli authorities to the present situation in the Middle East.

Ha Van Lau continued to say that the only way to solve totally, equitably and permanently the situation in the Middle East is "to put an immediate end to Israel's illegal occupation and annexation of Arab territories, ensure for the Palestinian people the full exercise of their inalienable national rights, including the right to establish a sovereign and independent Palestinian state, and guarantee the preservation of security and sovereignty of all countries in the region.

Ha Van Lau affirmed the Vietnamese people's and government's support for the U.N. resolutions on the Middle East and Palestine and demanded that "the Security Council refer to Chapter 7 of the U.N. Charter if Israel fails to carry out the U.N. Resolution 36/226." The Vietnamese Ambassador held that the special session should condemn not only Israel but also the U.S. abettor of the Zionist aggressors and that the General Assembly should take punitive measures against Israel in conformity with Chapter 7 of the U.N. Charter.

#### CEREMONY HELD AT SOVIET-BUILT CEMENT PLANT

BK040730 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Summary] On the morning of 3 February the Ministry of Building held a solemn ceremony to commission Production Line No 1 of the Bim Son Cement Plant, a symbol of Soviet-Vietnamese friendship. Tran Quynh, VCP Central Committee member and Council of Ministers vice chairman, inaugurated the ceremony. Sharing the joy of the Bim Son Cement Plant workers and the construction forces were on the Soviet side Anpilov, vice minister of the Construction Materials Industry; Shpilev, chairman of the Union for Technical Construction Abroad of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; (Nagidin), Soviet economic counselor in Vietnam; and large numbers of Soviet experts participating in the construction and assembly of the cement plant.

After the cement plant Director (Tran Van Huynh's) opening speech, (Nguyen Tri Thuc), director of Construction Company No 5, delivered a speech reviewing the courageous and creative labor achievements of the workers and Soviet experts in the past 46 months under the emulation movement which led to commissioning Production Line No 1 today to mark the 52d VCP anniversary and to greet the Fifth VCP Congress.

Also at this ceremony Anpilov made a statement. "He stressed that this was an eloquent evidence of the great Soviet-Vietnamese friendship. It asserts the unswerving friendship of the Soviet party, state and people, which is vividly manifested by Comrade Brezhnev's famous statement that solidarity with Vietnam is an order coming from the Soviet people's heart and mind."

Shpilev read a letter from the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations welcoming the commissioning of Production Chain No 1 of the Bim Son Cement Plant. "The letter wished that the workers and cadres of the Bim Son Cement Plant would operate the industrial Production Line No 1 well and that the Building Ministry's forces and the Soviet experts would struggle hard to complete Production Line No 2 on schedule in order to fulfill ever better the country's requirement for cement."

On behalf of the Vietnamese party, government and people, Tran Quynh, Council of Ministers vice chairman, sincerely thanked the Soviet party, government and people for their great, valuable assistance to the revolutionary cause of our people.

On behalf of the Council of Ministers, he urged the construction sector to accelerate the construction of Production Line No 2, striving to commission it on 7 November 1982 in order to celebrate the 65th anniversary of the Great October Revolution.

[Begin recording] "To develop the results achieved and complete the entire project, with a yearly output of 1.2 million tons of cement, on behalf of the Council of Ministers I request first that the Ministry of Building set forth a specific plan to provide close guidance, coordinate well with the Soviet experts and cadres involved and concentrate on accelerating construction and assembly of Production Line No 2 in order to commission the entire plant on schedule. The construction should be completed adequately and uniformly.

"Second, since this is a major factory with modern equipment to produce cement -- the rice of capital construction and an important commodity for barter with peasants to collect and purchase food products and for export -- the Ministry of Building should closely guide plant production at the very outset, coordinate well with various ministries and sectors involved in order to ensure continuous production by providing raw materials, fuel, energy, electricity, coal, transport and technical materials for the plan, gradually increasing the volume of production and quickly reaching the projected output. The director and all cadres and workers of the cement plant should enhance their sense of responsibility, mastery, organization and discipline and their standard of professional and specialized knowledge. They should scrupulously learn from the Soviet experts' guidance, managerial techniques and work behavior in order to administer and operate the plant systematically from the very beginning." [end recording]

On behalf of the minister of building, Vice Minister Chu Do promised to scrupulously carry out the instructions of the Council of Ministers vice chairman.

#### SRV, ALBANIA SIGN GOODS EXCHANGE PROTOCOL

OWO30355 Hanoi VNA in English 0317 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 3 -- A protocol on goods exchange and payment for 1982 between Vietnam and Albania was signed in Tirana last Saturday. Signing the document on behalf of their respective governments were Vietnamese Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Dinh Van Tram and Albanian Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade M. Sinoimeri. Also on Saturday the Vietnamese Government trade delegation was cordially received by Nedin Hoxha, member of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania and minister of foreign trade.

#### VCP GREETES MOZAMBIQUE PARTY ON ANNIVERSARY

OWO21526 Hanoi VNA in English 1449 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 2 -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam today sent a message of greetings to the Central Committee of the Frelimo party on its fifth anniversary. The message says:

"Over the past five years, implementing the resolutions of its first congress, the Frelimo Party, headed by esteemed Comrade Samora Moises Machel, has been bringing into play the nation's revolutionary traditions. It has led the Mozambique people to brilliant success in defending their revolutionary achievements, in developing the economy and culture, and in building a new life, taking the country forwards along the road of socialism. So doing it has actively contributed to the revolutionary cause in Africa and the rest of the world for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

"The Communist Party, the government and the people of Vietnam greatly rejoice at the Mozambique people's successes and sincerely wish you still greater ones in your revolutionary cause. May the fraternal friendship and solidarity between the parties and peoples of Vietnam and Mozambique be constantly developed".

VO CHI CONG SPEAKS AT CONTRACT WAGES CONFERENCE

BK291111 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Jan 82, pp 1, 4

[VNA report]

[Summary] "The Council of Ministers recently held a conference in Hanoi to review the practice of various contract wage and piecework and incentive pay systems now applied by many state-run production units involved in agriculture, forestry, fishery, water conservancy and rubber industry. The conference helped various sectors, localities and production units exchange and learn from each other's experience; solved various management problems; created a vigorous change in business system practices based on profit-and-loss accounting and launched a boisterous emulation movement among various state-run establishments in order to score more achievements to greet the fifth party congress."

Attending the conference were the ministers of agriculture, water conservancy and marine products and representatives of the general rubber affairs department and of various provinces, cities and production units. "The conference was chaired by Comrade Vo Chi Cong, VCP Central Committee Political Bureau member and Council of Ministers vice chairman.

"Since 1981, along with directing the expansion of the product-contract system with individual laborers in agricultural cooperatives and production collectives, the Council of Ministers has decided to expand various forms of contracts and bonuses in state-run production and trade units (Decision No 26-CP, dated 21 January 1981). The use of the product-contract system in agricultural cooperatives and production collectives has become a boisterous and vigorous mass movement and an important factor for ensuring all-round success for agricultural production in 1981."

In agricultural production, about 50 percent of the state-run establishments are using the contract wage and incentive pay systems. A number of units have achieved initial results in contracting the planting of short-term food crops. Thanks to the application of contract wages, the work time of cadres and workers has increased about 30 percent. "According to initial figures provided by the Ministry of Agriculture, the interests of the state have increased by about 30 percent and the income of cadres and workers has increased by 60 percent with certain localities reportedly doubling this kind of income."

At various rubber plantations, thanks to the use of the contract wage and incentive pay systems, the planting of rubber trees and the tapping of rubber latex have increased markedly.

In the forestry sector, some 40 percent of the total forestry sites practiced the contract system to varying extents. Many forestry sites have increased labor output from 100 to 250 percent.

In the marine products sector, all production establishments practiced the product-contract system and achieved good results. It is noted that the Con Dao fishing enterprise increased its fish catch from 14 tons in 1977 to 32.7 tons in 1981.

In the water conservancy sector, some 40 percent of the water conservancy units applied the contract system. Water Conservancy Construction Corporation No 6 overfulfilled its 1981 plan. Its members' average monthly wage increased from 80 dong in 1980 to 295 dong in 1981.

After 4 days of work, the conference unanimously observed that apart from its effects in stimulating production and promoting increased labor output, product quality and the volume of production, the product-contract system has helped consolidate socialist production relations and protect socialist property. However, the movement to apply the product-contract system has not developed evenly and vigorously. Many localities have not properly respected the interests between the state and enterprises and have not properly observed economic and technical norms.

"In his closing speech, after pointing out those localities with satisfactory work performance and those with shortcomings to be overcome if the contract and rewards movement is to be developed further among various state-run production units, Comrade Vo Chi Cong said: The primary tasks to be carried out by our entire party and people in the years ahead will consist of tackling the most urgent problems encountered in order to stabilize and improve the people's livelihood further. In order to carry out the basic tasks and strategic objectives, especially those concerning the 1982 economic and social tasks, as outlined in the resolutions of the VCP Central Committee's 10th Plenum and especially the VCP Central Committee's 11th Plenum, we must concentrate the greatest efforts of the state and of various sectors and echelons on creating extraordinary agricultural development in order to solve the most essential problems at present, namely, grain and foodstuffs. Comrade Vo Chi Cong emphasized: All state-run production units involved in agriculture, forestry, fishery, including water conservancy and rubber production units, are duty-bound to surge forward vigorously and to contribute duly to achieving those objectives for grain, foodstuffs, clothing, and consumer and export goods. To achieve this aim, these units must actively carry out production and labor reorganization, improve management, vigorously develop production and the business system based on profit-and-loss accounting and do away with the through-subsidy administrative system. From now on, state-run production units must carry out production in such a way as to obtain some profits and achieve high economic results.

"As for the contract wage and incentive pay system, Comrade Vo Chi Cong said: The contract system has contributed to developing the latent potential in land and in resources from jungles and seas; developing the existing material and technical bases; developing the capabilities of each person, each service, each trade and each production unit based on their existing assets in labor and materials and developing the scientific and technical potential. The product-contract system has stimulated the masses' revolutionary movement, has prompted the masses to engage voluntarily in labor and has made them the true masters of their units in economic management -- as they are allowed to participate in discussing activity plans and economic and technical norms -- and in the scientific, technical and distribution fields. In 1982, all state-run production units of those sectors mentioned above must expand and basically complete the application of the contract system in various trades and with all types of laborers directly engaged in production and production support and with managerial cadres. Along with efforts to study and select the most suitable contractual and reward systems to be put into practice, all responsible sectors, localities, production establishments and related services must overcome the shortcomings mentioned above and must create favorable conditions for the vigorous and steady development of the movement.

"We must eliminate those irrational activities which impede the practice of various contractual and reward systems and which run counter to the objectives and principles laid down in Resolution No 26-CP of the Council of Ministers. Responsible production establishments must suggest remedial measures, must boldly struggle and must join with one another in solving difficult problems in order to create conditions for increased production.

"As our economic management has begun to follow a customary pattern, many people continue to be bound by the old rules and regulations and dare not go beyond the old system which is regarded as very limited. The through-subsidy administrative system is absolutely unacceptable for economic management because it will lead to bureaucratism and will cause economic stagnation. The practice of the contractual system is a very important and comprehensive measure designed to eliminate many of the limitations in the old system, to frustrate the subsidy method and to replace it with a business method based on economic accounting in order to eliminate conservatism, sluggishness, bureaucratism and negativism gradually. Comrade Vo Chi Cong went on: The contractual system can be applied everywhere and to any job. Based on each type of work, however, we must give out contracts in a most suitable way. The best way to apply the contractual system is with individual laborers or with small teams -- the smaller the better.

"With regard to a number of problems facing the managerial system, Comrade Vo Chi Cong said: It is the duty of enterprise directors to ensure the satisfactory organization of production and profitable business services, and to deliver their total volume of production (or the total production value) and profits to the state in accordance with prescribed quotas. Additionally, enterprise directors must have the right to make decisions on products made in excess of the prescribed quota without constituting a breach of the state policy. In order to fulfill these tasks satisfactorily, enterprise directors must have the authority over production, business, labor and finance, and must improve planning activities. Those sectors such as finance, planning, banking, labor, internal trade and supply must be determined to create favorable conditions and provide concrete guidance, and must quickly meet all demands in production in order to enable responsible cadres in various localities and establishments to implement smoothly all the contractual and reward systems for increased production.

"On behalf of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Vo Chi Cong launched an emulation drive to overfulfill the 1982 State Plan and to improve the economic management of various agricultural, forestry, water conservancy, marine products and rubber sectors.

"The congress submitted a letter of determination to the VCP Central Committee, the National Assembly and the government, expressing its complete agreement with the policy to expand the application of various contractual and reward forms in state-run production units. They also expressed their consideration that this policy is one of the most important policies aimed at eliminating the existing through-subsidy administrative system and the sluggishness in management and production and at making a vigorous shift to the business system based on profit-and-loss accounting in order to achieve high economic results from more profitable production."

#### ADDITION TO THAI BINH PARTY CONGRESS REPORT

The following addition to the item entitled "Thai Binh Holds Party Congress 8-15 Jan," published in the 1 February Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT on page K 6, should be inserted on page K 7 immediately following the fourth paragraph, which ends "...large-scale socialist production?" This addition plus the excerpts constitute the text of the report.

Comrade Le Thanh Binh of the Tien Hai delegation said: The application of the end-product contract system is a new, developmental step in management. It further improves the process of reorganizing production and improving the management mechanism in agriculture.

The comrade head of the Hung Ha delegation affirmed: The application of the end-product contract system is a correct, pressing requirement. He then dealt with another issue, that of ensuring the necessary material and technical conditions following the application of the product contract system in order to satisfactorily manage the various links of production.

Comrade Do Van Dan, head of the Quynh An cooperative, from the Quynh Phu delegation, said: The application of the product contract system does not hamper the advance of agriculture to large-scale socialist production, but there are two factors that hamper production -- the industry sector's unsatisfactory support of agriculture, due to continued authoritarianism and complexities, and the conservatism and private ownership spirit among cadres and party members.

The following is the recorded statement by Comrade Nguyen Van Hang, chief of the provincial party committee's agriculture section, on this issue: [Begin Nguyen Van Hang recording] As you know, comrades, production relations must be considered in terms of the following three aspects: 1) ownership of the means of production; 2) human relationship in productive labor; 3) ownership and distribution of products.

When we speak of production relations within a cooperative, we should speak about whether or not that cooperative reflects the socialist nature. For further clarification, let us examine the production realities in our province's cooperatives:

As for ownership of the means of production, the fact is that each Thai Binh cooperative, the advanced as well as the weak ones, manages its land area and determines the nature of the soil and the level of investment for each crop as well as the cultivation patterns for the spring, 10th month and winter crops and the productivity and volume of production of each field. The issue is discussed at a cooperative members' congress or a congress of cooperative members' representatives. This is collective ownership of the means of production.

As for production relations, the fact is that all Thai Binh cooperatives are in control of their work forces, which they assign to various trades and occupations according to the cooperatives' plans. I think that in the five links of production in the charge of the collective, the work force represents both the production force and production relations. It is a production force because it consists of material and technical bases; it represents production relations because it is a jointly owned force which the cooperative management board controls in the discharge of the five links of production under its management. [end recording]

"It is noteworthy..."

#### PHAM VAN DONG SPEAKS AT CONFERENCE ON LABOR

BK040700 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] The Council of Ministers recently held a conference in Hanoi to discuss tasks on distribution of labor and the population and the building of new economic zones and settled farming and settled life areas in 1982 and the subsequent years. The conference was chaired by Vo Chi Cong, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and attended by comrades responsible for various central branches, sectors and mass organizations, vice chairmen of people's committees from provinces and cities and representatives of a number of districts, new economic zones and settled farming and settled life areas.

Pham Van Dong, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, addressed the conference.

The conferees heard and evaluated reports presented by representatives of the Ministries of Agriculture and Forestry, the Guidance Committee for Distribution of Labor and the Population and representatives of various localities and establishments. Although we experienced numerous difficulties during the 5 years 1976-80, we have scored initial and significant achievements in carrying out the party and state major policies on distribution of labor and the population, the building of new economic zones and the establishment of settled farming and settled life areas. This has created favorable conditions for the implementation of state policies in the coming years.

Talking to the conferees, Pham Van Dong stressed the strategic importance of the labor distribution aimed at satisfactorily exploiting the land potential, especially arable land to contribute to comprehensively developing our country's agriculture. This will help solve various important problems including economic, military and international relations problems and so forth.

The Council of Ministers chairman urged sectors and localities to formulate plans to satisfactorily carry out this task and to scrupulously make periodical checks. He praised a number of localities for their initial efforts and commended Ha Nam Ninh Province in the Red River Delta and Minh Hai Province in the Mekong River Delta for making their joint agreement to carry out this party and state major task satisfactorily. He expressed the hope that the provinces in the Mekong River Delta, the Central Highlands eastern zone and the Red River Delta and other provinces will make their joint agreements similar to that of Ha Nam Ninh and Minh Hai in order to fulfill their tasks.

The Council of Ministers chairman also urged the forestry sector to take advantage of the party and state intention in redistributing the labor force satisfactorily to carry out the tasks concerning afforestation, protection, conservation and exploitation of forests. It is necessary to combine tasks concerning agriculture and forestry with tasks of building settled farming and settled life areas in order to turn our country into a forest-rich nation. At the same time, a plan to protect forests must be formulated during the process of building the new economic zones.

#### LINKING RAW MATERIAL AREAS, PROCESSING URGED

BK020453 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 1 Feb 82

[NHAN DAN 2 February editorial: "Achieve a Combination Between Enterprises and Raw-Material-Producing Areas"]

[Text] Activities of various industrial services always represent a repetition of various processes of creating the sources of raw materials and processing these raw materials. For those production establishments that are vigorously shifting toward the exploitation of local resources in order to produce foodstuffs and consumer goods, the close combination of enterprises and raw-material-producing areas is a decisive factor for the development of production.

Over the past few years, in the process of reorganizing production in society and advancing from small production to large-scale socialist production, we have begun paying attention to a new form of production organization, that is, the achievement of a close combination between processing enterprises and raw-material-producing areas in order to associate industry with agriculture on a step-by-step basis.

Thanks to its efforts to link its raw-material-producing area with its processing industry, the Tran Phu tea joint enterprise in Hoang Lien Son has over the past 2 years been able to quickly increase the tea bud productivity of various state farms and cooperatives while ensuring the fulfillment of the tea-processing quota by its tea plant, thus always fulfilling or overfulfilling the state plans.

Many food- and consumer-goods-producing establishments, including various handicraft cooperatives, have also been able to overcome difficulties arising from the shortage of raw materials by associating their business with various agricultural products and industrial crops areas or by expanding their contract-related relations in the purchase and planting of sugarcane, tobacco, coconut trees, rush, jute and bamboo trees.

Many production establishments have failed to establish good relations with various raw-material-producing areas. Therefore, disagreement has been commonplace between the two sectors, processing and production. Ample existing potentials in manpower, materials and technology have been (?underexploited). On several occasions production has been interrupted and there has been a decline in economic results.

Initiative in production can be created only under conditions where there is a balance between cultivation and processing. The growth of one party depends not merely on subjective factors but also on the positive effects of the activities of the other party. Only through good processing activities can we create favorable conditions for expanding production in raw-material-producing areas and for consolidating production relations in the rural areas. Only through the creation of a steady source of raw materials with uniform quality can we have the conditions that ensure quality standards and stabilize the production volume of processed goods.

The combination of processing enterprises with raw material production establishments is consistent with both links of the production chain. Therefore, whether it may concern a combined organization or the establishment of relations of combination, it is imperative that we adopt a wholesome viewpoint with attention given to the requirements and capabilities of both parties.

The stable relationship between enterprises and raw-material-producing areas must be based on the reorganization of production designed to meet the conditions of geography, material bases and managerial efficiency. All sectors and localities should rapidly set up raw material areas, make investments in depth and expand production, select good seeds, practice intensive cultivation to increase crop yields and improve the quality of agricultural products to be used as raw materials. On the other hand, it is necessary to define the orientations for processing, reorganize industrial and handicraft production establishments, improve equipment and tools to handle the new sources of raw materials properly, increase the value of raw materials by supplying the various localities with technical equipment for preliminary processing work, and transform, arrange and guide private establishments in the production of sugarcane, sugar, cooking oil and soap so as to avoid spontaneous development which may cause losses to the state and peasants.

Another important task is to combine production with transportation as untimely or irregular delivery of agricultural raw materials to processing plants will result in losses in many respects. Whether the relationship between industry and agriculture in the processing of foodstuffs and the production of consumer goods is (?close and satisfactory) or not also depends on our efforts to study, introduce and apply specific policies on investments, the supply of production materials, the sale of grain to raw material areas and the correct setting of prices of the various types of industrial crops and agriculture food. It is necessary to organize a (? control) network to prevent speculators and hoarders from disrupting the market. The interests of producers who fulfill or overfulfill the plan norms as assigned by the state and entered in contracts must be guaranteed and encouraged.

Closely combining processing enterprises with raw material areas is an important measure aimed at enhancing the final result of production and business activities and also at contributing to the establishment of an agroindustrial structure at the grassroots level and in each locality.

#### THIRD MILITARY REGION HOLDS REVIEW CONFERENCE

BK301230 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Following a conference in early 1981 in Tien Lang District, Haiphong Municipality, the Third Military Region recently held its second periodic conference to discuss the task of building a defensive line of coastal villages in Thai Thuong, Thai Thuy and Thai Binh. These villages carried out two strategic tasks satisfactorily last year.

The conference noted that although the people experienced difficulties in economic production and in their daily lives and suffered from sabotage activities by the Chinese reactionaries throughout 1981, troops and militiamen of the Third Military Region, under the leadership of the party, successfully repulsed the enemies and foiled their sinister schemes.

With regard to recruitment, the military region has fulfilled its plan norms according to schedule. The quality of the militia and self-defense forces has been improved gradually. The command, office and combat alert duties have been maintained satisfactorily.

The conference contributed many concrete ideas to improving the guidelines and measures designed to build the defensive line of coastal villages in 1982 more effectively. The conferences pledged that they will strive to carry out the tasks and policies set forth by the conference satisfactorily and accelerate the emulation movement in the early days of the new year to score more achievements to greet the Fifth VCP Congress.

#### NORWEGIAN AMBASSADOR PAYS FAREWELL CALLS

With Pham Van Dong

OW291920 Hanoi VNA in English 1458 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 29 -- Tancred Ibsen, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Norway to Vietnam, took leave of Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong today. The premier had a cordial talk with him.

With Truong Chinh

OW011610 Hanoi VNA in English 1507 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 1 -- Tancred Ibsen, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Norway to Vietnam, paid a farewell visit to President of the Council of State Truong Chinh today before returning home for a new assignment. The president had a cordial talk with him.

#### HANOI CEREMONY MARKS DONG DA VICTORY OVER QING

OW300325 Hanoi VNA in English 1313 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 30 -- A ceremony was held around the Dong Da hillock in Hanoi yesterday to celebrate the 193rd anniversary of the Dong Da victory over the Chinese feudalist aggressors. Speaking on this occasion, Do Van Con, chairman of the People's Committee of Dong Da Precinct, recalled the Vietnam people's lightning attack in 1789 under the command of the national hero Nguyen Hue completely liberating the country [words indistinct] the 200,000 strong occupation army of the Qing. The ceremony wound up with art performances and sport games.

#### TU DELEGATION LEAVES FOR VISIT TO SOVIET UNION

OW011607 Hanoi VNA in English 1505 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 1 -- A delegation of the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions led by its president, Nguyen Duc Thuan, left here on Saturday on a friendship visit to the Soviet Union. The delegation is to attend the 10th Congress of the World Federation of Trade Unions to be held in Havana, Cuba. Seeing the delegation off were representatives of the Soviet and Cuban Embassies in Vietnam.

UK FOREIGN SECRETARY CARRINGTON PAYS VISIT

## Talks With Mokhtar

BK290841 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0817 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Jakarta, 29 Jan (ANTARA) -- Foreign Minister Prof Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja described his 1 and 1/2 hour talk with British Foreign Minister Lord Carrington here Friday as "very good" and "much in depth."

Emerging from the talk at the Foreign Ministry Mokhtar said their discussion touched on regional as well as international matters, such as the problem of Kampuchea and the situation in Poland. Economic topics were also discussed, besides politics. On the political ones, he declined to say anything as yet. He asked reporters to wait for his press conference on Saturday. On economics, he said his discussion with Lord Carrington was very significant, especially in relation with Indonesia's desire to boost its commodity exports. British exports to Indonesia at present surpassed Indonesian exports to Great Britain.

Prof Mokhtar declined to explain further, saying Lord Carrington would still have talks on economic matters with Mines and Energy Minister Prof Subroto.

Lord Carrington arrived here Thursday on the first leg of a tour of ASEAN countries (Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines, Thailand and Indonesia). He said on his arrival that relations between Great Britain and Indonesia were very good, especially after the problem of textile quotas had been resolved 2 years ago. After talks with several more ministers and paying courtesy calls on the president and vice president and a visit to the state palace in Bogor, Lord Carrington will leave Indonesia Sunday to proceed to Kuala Lumpur. A meeting with Narciso Reyes, secretary general of ASEAN in Jakarta, is also in his program.

## Meeting With Subroto

BK291459 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Britain has offered to assist in the development of Indonesian natural resources, such as in the exploration and exploitation of oil, natural gas, coal and hydro-energy. This was stated by Mining and Energy Minister Subroto following a 1-hour talk with British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Lord Carrington in Jakarta today.

At the meeting, Lord Carrington had offered to undertake satellite air surveys to facilitate the location of oil fields, but the technology merited further study, Subroto said.

## Carrington Dinner Speech

BK300813 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0759 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] Jakarta, 30 Jan (ANTARA) -- British Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary Lord Carrington declared at a dinner given him by Indonesian Foreign Minister Prof Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja Friday [29 January] that Britain would explore possibilities of helping Indonesia in industrial development. Lord Carrington arrived here Thursday for a 5-day visit to have talks with Indonesian authorities. Addressing his host at the dinner, Lord Carrington recalled the long relations between Britain and Indonesia dating back to the past.

To help reinforce our amity and friendship (as described by Queen Elizabeth I in 1601 in a letter to the king of Sumatra) I have brought with me seven experts in the interchange of commodities -- leaders of some of our largest companies, who you have kindly invited this evening, Lord Carrington said. According to him, these experts already had wide experience in Indonesia, being keenly aware of the striking development of both industry and agriculture now under way in Indonesia, and the Indonesian policy to pursue it further.

Pointing to [words indistinct] program of development assistance in Indonesia, he said: So far our help has mainly been directed to the rural areas, to which President Suharto so rightly attaches fundamental importance. We are now also exploring how to diversify it into other fields, such as industrial development.

Lord Carrington cited other examples of the British part in Indonesian development programs, like the presence of British young volunteers under Britain's voluntary services overseas scheme, funds raised by British young people for purified water system in another. [sentence as received] I would say that our countries now stand closer together than ever. This, paradoxically, is in part the happy outcome of the problems of trade which we encountered in 1980 and solved exactly a year ago, he said.

The British foreign secretary and his party are also scheduled to visit the botanical gardens at Bogor, where he said he hoped to see the memorial of Lady Raffles and the Rafflesia, a flower named after Sir Stamford Raffles.

#### Support for ASEAN on Kampuchea

BK300707 Hong Kong AFP in English 0636 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] Jakarta, 30 Jan (AFP) -- British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington today reaffirmed his government's support for the efforts of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to solve the Cambodian problem.

"Britain regards ASEAN as a success story, and we support ASEAN's efforts to solve the (Cambodian) problem," he told a news conference after talks with President Suharto and Vice President Adam Malik. He said he had been briefed by his Indonesian counterpart, Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, and was told that the "difference of emphasis" among the five ASEAN member countries -- Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, Singapore and Malaysia -- on the Cambodian problem was fast disappearing. There was no difference in objective, he said, adding: "We seek to help ASEAN in promoting peace in Cambodia."

Asked which faction he thought would rule Cambodia should there be a compromise with Vietnam, he said: "We stick to the old fashion that it is up to the Cambodian people to choose their own government."

On economic matters, he said he hoped that Indonesia's new foreign trade policy, obliging foreign suppliers to buy Indonesian non-oil products, would not affect the growing economic and trade relations between Indonesia and Britain. "We can understand Indonesia's new economic regulations, but we do not know how they will work in practice," he said. Britain attaches great importance to expanding trade relations with Indonesia and, therefore, representatives of seven leading British firms have come here for trade talks with Indonesian officials, he added.

He gave no direct answer when asked if Britain wanted to replace the four Skyhawk aircraft which crashed here, but Sir Frederic Page, who is in charge of the Skyhawk sales, was reported to plan a second visit here on February 23. The Indonesian Air Force has bought a squadron of Skyhawk planes from Britain for the training of its cadets.

## Mokhtar's Comments on Visit

BK010904 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0719 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Jakarta, 31 Jan (ANTARA) -- British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington left here Sunday for Manila after paying an official three-day visit to Indonesia. Indonesia was the first country he visited on his tour of ASEAN. After Manila the British foreign secretary will go to Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore.

Lord Carrington during his sojourn here held talks with President Suharto, Vice President Adam Malik, Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja and Indonesia's economic minister. Besides bilateral relations, Lord Carrington discussed regional and international issues during his meeting with Indonesian leaders.

Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, who saw his counterpart off at the Halim Perdanakusumah Airport, told reporters that talks with Lord Carrington was fruitful and smooth. He said bilateral relations were taken as the main topic of discussion. He described the relations between Indonesia and Great Britain as being in very good shape now. It was true, he added, that the bilateral relations in one-and-a-half years ago were in somewhat disharmony for an export quota imposed by Britain upon Indonesian textiles. But according to Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, the problem has been solved and the relations have returned to normal.

In addition to official talks British businessmen accompanying Lord Carrington held separate meetings with their Indonesian counterparts.

The Indonesian foreign minister said that exchange of information on various problems dominated the talks held between Lord Carrington and the Indonesian side. He quoted the British foreign secretary as saying he was very happy with the talks during his stay in Indonesia and hoped to re-visit the country in the future. Well, I could say that both sides are satisfied with the talks and agreed to meet again, Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said, but he did not mention the date for the next meeting.

Questioned on the British position regarding ASEAN stance on the Kampuchean issue, the Indonesian foreign minister said Britain is consistent with the ASEAN proposal for a peaceful settlement of the issue. But the Kampuchea problem was not taken specifically during the talks with Lord Carrington, he said, adding that both sides discussed the problem of ASEAN in a general perspective.

He said Lord Carrington seemed to be very cautious of giving a statement on problems outside ASEAN. But in general, he is in support of ASEAN position to the Kampuchea issue, Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said.

The Indonesian foreign minister said "no" when questioned whether the EEC initiative to solve the problem of Soviet occupation of Afghanistan was also brought up to the talks with Lord Carrington. He only said the Middle East issue was dominating the talks. He did not elaborate on this.

DPRK PREMIER YI CHONG-OK PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

## Arrival of Delegation

BK031545 Hong Kong AFP in English 1102 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Jakarta, 3 Feb (AFP) -- North Korean Prime Minister Yi Chong-ok arrived here today for a 5-day official visit to Indonesia on the first leg of a tour to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). Mr Yi, accompanied by a 20-member party, was greeted at Halim Airport by Vice President Adam Malik and several Indonesian cabinet ministers. Mr Malik will hold a state dinner in honour of Mr Yi this evening. The prime minister will hold talks with President Suharto tomorrow that are expected to deal with bilateral and regional matters.

After the talks Mr Yi will confer with Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja at the Foreign Ministry.

On the third day of his visit, Mr Yi will visit the Cilegon steel plant, some 110 km (about 70 miles) west of here, and tour a housing project in central Jakarta. He will also visit a cement plant at Gresik in East Java and attend a dinner in his honour held by east government Sunandar Prijosudarmo. [as received] On Sunday Mr Yi will tour a fishery and handicraft project at Sidoarjo, East Java, and return to Jakarta in the afternoon.

Mr Yi will leave on Monday for Bangkok on the second leg of his ASEAN tour -- the first by a North Korean head of government.

#### Banquet for Premier

BK031551 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Indonesia, as one of the founders of the Nonaligned Movement, adheres consistently to the nonaligned policy and continues to respect the nonaligned principles, such as noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries, respect for the sovereignty of other countries and peaceful settlement of any conflicts. This was stated by Vice President Adam Malik at a state banquet he hosted at the state palace tonight in honor of state guest North Korean Premier Yi Chong-ok.

Vice President Adam Malik was happy that the Indonesian attitude toward nonalignment is also the view of North Korea. On the visit of Premier Yi Chong-ok to Indonesia, the vice president is confident that it will further deepen mutual understanding between Indonesia and North Korea. He pointed out that both Indonesia and North Korea are nonaligned countries belonging to the group of developing countries striving for peace, independence and social justice for all nations. Vice President Adam Malik also expressed his happiness that the visit of the North Korean premier to Indonesia will be followed by similar visits to the other ASEAN member countries. Speaking on ASEAN, the vice president said Indonesia and the four other ASEAN members have established a new form of cooperation based on a mutually beneficial sense of equality to strengthen national defense and regional resilience.

Prior to the banquet, Vice President and Mrs Adam Malik and Premier and Mrs Yi Chong-ok exchanged souvenirs. The vice president presented one of his books on the Indonesian revolution to the North Korean premier, while he received ginseng medicinal plant from the North Korean premier. Mrs Nelly Malik presented her book on Indonesian women to Mrs Yi Chong-ok, while Mrs Yi Chong-ok presented a specially woven North Korean shawl to her.

#### Yi Chong-ok Banquet Remarks

BK040939 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Vice President Adam Malik said that Indonesia, as one of the founders of the Nonaligned Movement, consistently adheres to the nonaligned policies and continues to respect the nonaligned principles, such as noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries. During a state banquet held at the state palace last night in honor of the visiting North Korean premier, Yi Chong-ok, the vice president expressed his happiness that the North Korean Government and people share the same view on the need to preserve the nonaligned principles.

In reply, Premier Yi Chong-ok stressed the importance of efforts to foster cooperation and strengthen solidarity between the two countries through meetings.

In his speech, delivered in Korean Yi Chong-ok expressed his admiration over President Suharto's leadership in implementing the national development. He also expressed his admiration over Indonesia's success in securing self-reliance in food. Touching on world peace, the North Korean premier said that his country is constantly doing its best to prevent war and always takes part in maintaining peace and stability.

#### Calls on Suharto

BK040953 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Summary] Visiting North Korean Premier Yi Chong-ok this morning paid a courtesy call on President Suharto at the Merdeka Palace in Jakarta. Earlier, the North Korean premier paid a similar call on Vice President Adam Malik. During his meeting with President Suharto, various problems were discussed. In the meeting, President Suharto was assisted by Minister-State Secretary Sudharmono, Agriculture Minister Sudarsono Hadisaputro and Trade Minister Radius Prawiro. State Secretary Sudharmono later briefed newsmen on the outcome of the meeting.

#### MP'S SCORE MOSCOW RADIO REPORT OVER PKI MESSAGE

BK021617 Jakarta OANA in English 0950 GMT 2 Feb 82

["Pool item"]

[Text] Jakarta, 2 Feb (OANA/ANTARA) -- Chairman of the Islamic Development Unity (PPP) faction in the House of Representatives (DPR), H. Nuddin Lubis, strongly condemned here Tuesday the January 22 reports of the Moscow radio which had again defended and supported the already uprooted Indonesian Communist Party (PKI) following its coup attempt known as the G.30. XS/PKI in 1965.

The Moscow radio, among other things, criticised Indonesian Government leaders and the KNPI youth organization which had launched protest against the earlier (December 17) publication of the Russian radio which reported that the PKI organization had sent a congratulatory message to Russian President Leonid Brezhnev in connection with his 75th birthday celebration.

Nuddin Lubis said it was a peculiar thing that the Moscow radio through its recent broadcasting again had supported the PKI organization instead of apologizing for its earlier step which had hurt feelings of the Indonesian Government and people. Lubis quoted the Moscow radio as saying that the status of the PKI organization is the internal affairs of Indonesia. The problem can only be solved by the Indonesian people themselves. The congratulatory message of the Central Committee of the PKI organization which was recently reported by the Moscow radio has no relations with abovementioned issues.

Nuddin Lubis pointed out that the statement of the Moscow radio constitutes proof of the Russian interference in the internal affairs of Indonesia. Lubis said that so far Indonesia had maintained a friendly attitude and relations toward the Soviet Union. The PPP faction chairman however noted with surprise that such a goodwill attitude of Indonesia had just been belittled by the Soviet Union which did not deserve the existing norms, ethics, and honesty. The Muslim leader appealed to the Soviet Union to halt such unfriendly actions for the sake of the proper bilateral relations between the two countries.

Meanwhile, chairman of House Commission I (dealing with security, foreign affairs and information), Chalid Mawardi, also made a strong reaction to the blatant statement of the Moscow radio. He said the Soviet Union had been informed of the protests made by the Indonesian authorities toward such an unfriendly step but the reactions were unheeded. Mawardi described the Russian step as arrogant. The MP reminded the people of the latent danger of communism, adding integration among all elements of the new order -- including cooperation between the people and the armed forces (ABRI) -- was a must.

MALAYSIAMALAYSIAN ENVOY INTERVIEWED ON KAMPUCHEA

BK040236 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 4 Feb 82 p 3

[Text] Malaysian Ambassador to Thailand Datuk Shahuddin Mohamed Taib said yesterday that his prime minister had made a strong statement on the Kampuchean stalemate in Kuala Lumpur on Tuesday as a "reminder to the Khmer Rouge that they cannot take ASEAN for granted."

The Malaysian envoy, in an interview with the NATION, said that Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Sri Mahathir Mohamad, in raising the possibility that Kuala Lumpur might drop its recognition of the Khmer Rouge in the UN, was simply trying to relay a "message" to the ousted Khmer Rouge leaders to take a more cooperative stand vis-a-vis ASEAN.

"ASEAN has been doing a lot for Democratic Kampuchea and that's a fact they should not forget," Ambassador Shahuddin Mohamed Taib said. The ambassador said he did not believe his prime minister's statement represented a change in the policy. "It's just a little bit of a reminder to the Khmer Rouge," he said.

The Malaysian envoy said the strong statement from Mahathir might also be a way to pressure the Khmer Rouge into a softer position towards ASEAN's proposed "loose coalition" with each of the three parties maintaining its stand.

The ambassadors said he could not officially confirm a published report earlier this week that Malaysian Foreign Minister Ghazali Shafie had said Kuala Lumpur would be ready to host a new "summit" of the three parties in the coalition: Khmer Rouge's Khieu Samphan, Son Sann, leader of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) and Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

Ambassador Shahuddin Mohamed Taib said that his prime minister had obviously been "disappointed, to put it mildly" by Khmer Rouge's rejection of the latest ASEAN's loose coalition proposal.

The Malaysian prime minister, in his opening speech to the Fourth General Assembly of the ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Organization (AIPO) in Kuala Lumpur on Tuesday said in part: "We in Southeast Asia have entered an era fraught with unprecedented perils. It's distressing to note that the problem of Kampuchea which has plagued us for the last few years appears to be no nearer to an equitable solution. The intransigent attitude of certain parties is very much regretted. It may no longer be worthwhile for us to support their position in the United Nations."

Thai undersecretary of state for foreign affairs, M.R. Kasem S. Kasemsi, was also in the audience of the gathering, as a senator and a member of the Thai delegation to the conference. M.R. Kasem had earlier flown to Indonesia and Singapore for discussions with his counterparts on the latest developments in Kampuchea -- particularly in reference to Khmer Rouge's rejection of ASEAN's latest formula for a political solution to the problem.

KUALA LUMPUR DISCUSSES KHMER ROUGE STANCE

BK031445 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Malaysian prime minister, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed, yesterday hinted in a statement made at the Fourth ASEAN Interparliamentary Organization assembly in Kuala Lumpur that Malaysia might withdraw its support for the Khmer Rouge seat in the United Nations if it refused to accept the coalition proposal by ASEAN. Dr Mahathir's statement said that Malaysia regretted the intransigent attitude of certain parties and it may no longer be worthwhile for us to support their position in the United Nations.

The time may not be ripe yet for Malaysia together with the other ASEAN nations to take this drastic step, but the Khmer Rouge must realise that if the ASEAN Standing Committee, which is currently chaired by Singapore, decides to withdraw support for Democratic Kampuchea seat in the United Nations, it will not hesitate to do so. On its own, the Khmer Rouge cannot master the vote to retain its seat. They must realise that they are retaining their membership of the United Nations because of the efforts of ASEAN. Otherwise, the image of the Khmer Rouge as being one of the most genocidal regimes in the history of mankind would have guaranteed their expulsion.

The support of the ASEAN members was not unconditional. It was predicated on the assumption and principles contained initially in the General Assembly resolution passed on the 30th November 1979. The ASEAN nations will not want to be a party to the restoration of a cruel and murderous regime that very (?nearly) brought about the extinction of the Kampuchean economy, culture and people.

The leaders of the Khmer Rouge must realise that they will not be accepted by the Kampuchean people, who have every reason to fear them. A reshuffling of the Khmer Rouge top leadership, an open disavowal of communist principles and other such changes are not sufficient to make the Khmer Rouge acceptable to Kampuchean and international opinion.

Surely, the fact that they have not been able to attract substantial new support and the reported defections from their rank should be sufficient to convince the Khmer Rouge leadership that what is needed is a drastic change in the image and that change can only come about if they join the coalition as proposed by ASEAN.

The Khmer Rouge may find it distasteful to acknowledge Prince Sihanouk and Son Sann as their leaders, but that is precisely what they will have to do to gain acceptance. The complete transformation of the image and character of the Khmer Rouge is the precondition demanded by the Kampuchean people and ASEAN, without whose support the Khmer Rouge will not survive.

The aid and support of all the ASEAN members is vital to the very survival of the resistance movement if it is not deteriorated into what Vietnam constantly called groups of brigands.

If the Khmer Rouge has the interest of the people of Kampuchea, if indeed it is interested in ensuring the survival of a Kampuchea that is independent and not part of an Indochina federation, they must make themselves acceptable to those who are trying to bring this about. There really is little choice except to join a coalition that would represent the true nationalist yearning of the Kampuchean people.

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